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LEFT FRONT WINS MAJORITY IN BENGAL ELECTIONS

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 2 Jun 81 pp 1, 9

[Text] The Left Front and its allies claimed on Monday that they had gained an absolute majority in 68 of the 87 municipalities in West Bengal. If the Opposition parties and the Independents could combine they could set up boards in the remaining 19 municipalities, they said.

Although the Left Front and its allies will have a grip over the civic administration, the emergence of Opposition parties and Independents gaining 558 of the 1,490 seats is considered the salient feature of the municipal elections. Despite the Congress(I)'s boycott of the municipal poll in protest against alleged manipulation of the voters' list about 65% of the electorate voted and about 37% of the seats were captured by non-Left candidates.

The Left Front and its allies have done much better in the industrial urban belt. The Opposition has gained a majority in only Dum Dum municipality in 24-Parganas which has the highest number of municipalities in the State. According to a Left Front source, the other 18 municipalities where the non-Left Front combination has scored are: Arambagh, Kalimpong, Krishnagar, Shantipur, Berhampore, Kandi, Dhulian, Jhalda, Raghunathpur, Khripai, Contai, Midnapore, Chandra-kona, Raigunj, Rampurhat, Taki and Joynagar-Majilpur.

The Left Front chairman, Mr Promode Dasgupta, congratulated the voters on the holding of the biggest Statewide municipal election in peaceful manner. Mr Saroj Mukherjee, a CPI(M) leader, said that 15 years ago, when the last municipal election was held, the Left parties controlled only 22 municipalities. The results of this year's municipal elections would demoralize the Congress(I) in the coming by-elections.

Asked how the Opposition could gain so many seats, Mr Asok Ghosh, leader of the Forward Bloc, a constituent of the Left Front, said that after the withdrawal of the Congress(I) candidates from the contest, the Front and its allies had become complacent. Although the Congress(I) withdrew its official candidates many Congress(I) candidates fought as Independents with free symbols.

Mr Priya Ranjan Das Munshi, State Congress(U) president, said the results of the municipal elections showed that the State Congress(I) leadership could not judge the mood of the people and its boycott decision was a blunder. In the coming by-elections his party would not participate in the joint campaign with the Congress (I).

Criticizing the CPI(M) for allegedly combining with the Congress (I) at Joynagar the SUCI leader, Mr Sukomal Das Gupta, said its representatives and those of the Nagarik Adhikar Raksha Committee would work within and outside municipal boards to fight corruption.

Mr P. C. Sen, Janata leader, claimed that at Arambagh in Hooghly, the Janata and the Independents combined would form the board. They together have secured nine of the 12 seats. The Janata has bagged six, and the Independents three, while the CPI (M) and the Forward Bloc got two and one, respectively.

Mr Samar Guha claimed that all the 14 seats at Contai had been captured by candidates belonging to and supporter by the Nagarik Samity, a combination of Janata, Congress(U) and others. The CPI(M) and the CPI had been washed out then, he added.

A Staff Reporter adds: The municipalities, where the Left Front and its allies have secured absolutely majority include: Baidyabati, Bishnupur, Barasat, Barrackpore, Bhadreswar, Bhatpara, Chinsurah, Chandernagore Corporation, Dum Dum North, Konnagar, Tarakeswar, Naihaiti, Kalna, Ghatal, Nabadwip, Garden Reach, Cooch Behar, Dinhatta, Jalpaiguri, Rishra, Titagarh and Englishbazar.

Our Howrah correspondent adds: Of 25 seats in the Bally municipality, the Left Front-nominated and supported candidates captured 11 out of 19 seats. The remaining eight seats were won by others, the Congress(U) 1, the Bharatia Janata Party 3, Independents 4. The former Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the municipality were defeated.

In Alipurduar municipal election, of the 15 seats, 10 were bagged by the Left Front-nominated and supported candidates while five seats went to Independents.

Our Hooghly Correspondent adds: The results of all 163 seats in the district were announced today by the district administration. The party position is CPI(M) 68; CPI 17; Congress(U) 6; RSP 3; Forward Block 4; Janata 7; BJP 2; Independents 44; Forward Bloc(M) 10 and Nagarik Sangrakshan Samity 2.

Rabin Das of the CPI(M) sitting Deputy Mayor of the Chandernagore Municipal Corporation was defeated by Ashim Banerjee of the Congress(U) at ward No 17 by 117 votes.

Our Staff Correspondent in Santiniketan adds: Plagued by squabbles among its constituents the Left Front has made a poor show in yesterday's municipal poll in the three municipal towns in Birbhum district--Suri, Bolpur and Rampurhat.

The Front has failed to gain majority in the 14-member Suri municipality and 13-member Rampurhat municipality. Dissensions among the Front partners may, according to political observers, pose a problem to the formation of municipal board at Bolpur where the Front together with its poll ally, the CPI, has bagged nine out of 14 seats.

Our Correspondent in Midnapore adds: CPI(M) candidates were returned in 52 and the CPI in 18 wards of nine municipalities in the district. The former fielded 92 and the latter 46 candidates in 127 wards.

PTI adds: The West Bengal Pradesh Youth Congress(I) on Monday alleged that the CPI(M) had rigged the municipal election in Calcutta and Howrah district.

A delegation of WBPYC(I) leaders which met the Prime Minister here accused the CPI(M) leaders and workers of using the "police and administration" against the Congress(I) candidates contesting by-elections.

CSO: 4220/7947

BENGAL ELECTIONS PASS OFF PEACEFULLY

Madras THE HINDU in English 1 Jun 81 p 9

[Text] Calcutta, May 31--The elections to 87 municipal bodies in West Bengal passed off peacefully today when 65 per cent of voters on an average turned up at the booths.

Briefing pressmen after the poll was over at 5 p.m. the Minister for Local Self-government and Urban Development, Mr Prasanta Sur, said that altogether eight persons were arrested from Kalimpong in Darjeeling district and 24-Parganas district on charges of impersonation.

Polling was suspended in two booths for a brief period at Karkinagar, when a bomb was hurled and at Panihati in 24-Parganas district when a polling agent was manhandled. Polling was, otherwise, absolutely peaceful. Women voters outnumbered men in several places.

Out of a total of 3,674 candidates, 265 were returned unopposed following withdrawal by the Congress(I) of its 1,200 nominees in protest against alleged manipulation of voters' lists.

The CPI (M)-led ruling Left Front and its allies, the CPI and the All-India Socialist Party, contested a total of 1,000 seats of which the CPI(M)'s tally is 884.

About 1,200 candidates have been fielded by a four-party alliance comprising the Congress(U), Janata, Muslim League and the All-India Communist Party and by two other parties, SUCI and BJP.

Mr Promode Das Gupta, Chairman of the ruling Left Front Committee and Secretary of the CPI(M)'s West Bengal unit, said it was clear that the Congress(I) slogan for boycotting the municipal elections went unheeded. The doubts expressed by the Chief Election Commissioner about the law and order situation in the State time and again also proved to be meaningless, he added.

The State Congress(U) President, Mr Priya Ranjan Das Munshi, alleged that in a few pockets at Bally (Howrah district) and Garden Reach (24-Parganas) outsiders were allowed to vote, but the complaints lodged by the Congress(U) agents were not entertained.--PTI

EDITORIAL URGES STRUCTURAL CHANGES BY ONGC

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Jun 81 p 8

[Editorial: "Coping With Oil Crunch"]

[Text] The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has many enviable achievements to its credit in discovering and exploiting the oil resources of Bombay High and other fields offshore. But it cannot afford to rest on its oars. The consumption of petroleum products is rising rapidly, the oil bill already casts a crippling burden on the economy, the costs of imported oil in real terms are increasing inexorably and the country simply cannot hope to pay its way in the world unless it attains self-sufficiency in hydro-carbons. Though that goal is now in sight, a Herculean effort will be needed to reach the target. As it is, in every critical area--survey, exploration, production, transport and end-use--the ONGC and Oil-India and related agencies are lagging far behind their own schedules. The installation and commissioning of the giant RS 60-crore BHN platform in Bombay High--ironically celebrated last week with a spate of publicity--has been, for instance, delayed by at least eight months. Luckily, the production wells in Bombay High have proved to be more prolific than the commission had estimated earlier; even so, actual oil production from the field last year fell short of the planned output by nearly a million tonnes. The ONGC is still thinking in terms of deploying five or seven rigs along the country's vast coastline for both production and exploration while a relatively smaller country like Brazil has been operating five or six times as many for years. The reason why it cannot move faster is equally deplorable: its programme of seismic surveys in the prospective areas in the sea has slipped badly and fewer than some 30 locations are available for drilling at present. It has not only paid inadequate attention to the collection of seismic data but also apparently failed to assess even the material on hand; in fact, the backlog of such data awaiting interpretation is said to amount to 40,000 line kilometres! Nearly a year ago the government had decided to step up the pace of oil exploration by inviting foreign firms on suitable terms but, again, progress in that direction has been too slow for comfort.

The harsh truth is that the ONGC's operations have been expanding so rapidly in recent years--partly due to its own successes in finding oil--that it cannot cope with the task ahead without major structural changes. Its member in charge of offshore operations, for instance, is expected to supervise the work of survey, drilling and production teams all along the west and the east coast as well as in the country's ocean territories. It is physically not possible for

him to do so effectively. Likewise, the commission has only one member to look after its operations onshore almost throughout the length and breadth of the country. Plainly decentralisation of authority, with the induction of a number of zonal executive directors or otherwise, is necessary. Unless this is done, oil exploration in such prospective areas as Godavari basin, West Bengal and Tripura, the north-east or off the coast of the Andamans is unlikely to get the attention it deserves.

CSO: 4220/7938

NEW 30-MEMBER COUNCIL FORMED IN ANDAMANS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, May 31. With the constitution of a 30-member pradesh council, an elected body to advise the administrator, the people of the Andamans and Nicobar Islands can be said to have attained what they had cherished and demanded for long--a say in the administration.

The demand for the "democratisation of the administration had been voiced in various forums for about a decade. The delay was due to the Centre giving careful consideration to these demands because of the strategic location of the islands and their distance from the mainland.

As far as the islanders were concerned, the motivation was nothing more than a desire that they should be associated with the administration in the utilisation of funds and the framing of development plans so that their interests were properly reflected.

The islanders are overwhelmingly settlers. They constitute 88 per cent of the population and have come to the islands from all parts of the mainland. Their loyalty to the motherland has never been in doubt.

Being inhabitants of small islands, numbering 289, in the vast expanse of the Indian Ocean--the nearest point on the mainland being 1,190 km away--there has developed over the last 30 years a truly cosmopolitan society, least inhibited by caste and creed considerations.

This was perhaps reflected in the elections to the pradesh council. Though speaking different languages, professing different religions and following different customs, all the members of the electoral college, comprising gram panchayat pradhans, voted for the same candidates.

All the 24 elected members of the pradesh council were chosen unanimously. There was no opposition. And a single party, the Congress(I) made a clean sweep of the polls.

The first elections in the islands have thus been free from acrimony. That groupism, casteism and religion did not influence the electoral process can be seen from the fact that Mr Nischal Singh Chawla, A Sikh businessman and philanthropist of Port Blair, has been elected leader of the Congress(I) party.

The Punjabi-speaking people are not among the larger groups on the islands. Mr Chawla was obviously bestowed the honour for his long record of service.

The Bengali-speaking people, refugee settlers from former East Pakistan, constitute the single largest group. But it is closely followed by settlers from the Hindi belt of northern India as also from Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

The pradesh council will undoubtedly reflect the views of the settlers, if not for anything else for the sheer weight of their numbers. The tribal groups--the original inhabitants of the islands--are either too small in size or so hostile, except for the advanced Nicobarese, that giving them representation even though nomination has posed a problem.

The Negrito tribals are struggling for their survival. Ironically, the tribe which had responded to the civilising influences--the Andamanese--now appear to be on the verge of extinction. Their number has come down to only 25.

The primitive way of life seems to accord well with the Negrito tribes. The tribes which stuck to their old ways, of hunting and food-gathering, and remained hostile, resisting all attempts at bringing them under the islands' administration, are among the larger groups.

CSO: 4220/7937

CPI GENERAL SECRETARY RAO CRITICIZES CPM ACTIONS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 2 Jun 81 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, June 1: The CPI general secretary, Mr Rajeswara Rao, today gave indication of growing differences between his party and the CPM when he criticised the latter of trying to forge an "anti-authoritarian front" with the Bharatiya Janata party.

The CPI leader, while addressing party activists here today, said his party would have nothing to do with such a front because it militated against "the concept of left and democratic alternative to bourgeois rule."

He assailed the BJP-RSS combine as being the force behind the "communal, casteist and regional-chauvinist disruption in the country."

This is the first time that Mr Rao has publicly launched a sharp attack on his party's ally, with whom he was trying to forge a united front, for not accepting his stand that the left and democratic alliance should be formed with the exclusion of the Congress (I) and the BJP.

Significantly, the attack comes at a time when reports are circulating that the CPM has initiated a move for a secret understanding with the Congress(I). Mr Rao's criticism would seem to be based on the ground that if the CPM could take the unprincipled step of joining hands with the BJP, there was nothing to prevent it from coming to an understanding with the Congress(I).

Besides, the West Bengal civic poll results have shown that the CPM and its left front allies have suffered significant erosion of support with the non-left independents, most of whom are considered to be Congress(I) members, returning a tally almost half of that the CPM-led front. The CPI also has done quite well.

CSO: 4220/7945

UNIVERSITY VICE CHANCELLORS DELHI MEETING REPORTED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 31 May 81 p 5

[Text] Vice Chancellors of Indian universities on Saturday called for legislation and administrative changes to bring uniformity in the standard of higher education in the country and to make it keep pace with modern advances and the needs of the country.

The vice chancellors, who met in a conference on the eve of the meeting of State Education Ministers on 2 June, also felt the need of increasing the university and college calendar from the present 180 to 220 days, restructuring of courses and curricula. They advocated a code of ethics for teachers and students, even for vice chancellors, to politicalisation of higher education and the student community.

Briefing newsmen after the end of the conference, Union Education Minister S.B. Chavan and University Grants Commission Chairman Dr Madhuri Shah said the need was also stressed to assist some of the states who had not yet adopted the ten plus two plus three system of education into doing so. Of the six states that have still to adopt the system, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh had promised the implementation. The states remaining were Haryana, Himachal and Punjab, apart from Meghalaya and Mizoram.

The decisions of the conference which will have far reaching affects on the nation's educational system, will form the basic report on which the Education Ministers will take a policy decision. The conference itself stressed the urgency of these reforms by seeking their implementation within the sixth plan period.

The Vice Chancellors envisage' a greater role for the UGC as the central monitoring agency in rationalising and modernising curricula, in giving training to university and college and university teachers in communication skills and in helping states to shift to the ten plus two plus three system.

In turn, the UGC promised help to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes by organising intensive courses for aspirants for competitive examinations and university posts as also for students. Dr Shah announced that the Home Ministry had promised a 100 per cent grant to all institutions which began special courses for the Scheduled Caste and Tribes students to bring them at par with other students.

Giving details, Dr Shah said there was total consensus at the conference that curricula ought to be changed to absorb the new horizons of knowledge specially in the sciences. It was suggested that apart from the core curricula on the specific subject, each student be also taught a foundation course and also an applied component be introduced. This would, while encouraging specialisation and research, would ensure that students did not suffer for want of jobs in a particular field.

The vice chancellors also stressed the importance of continuing education and that teaching programme should be participatory. The teaching-learning process is a dynamic system, Dr Shah said. She quoted Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's address to the participants in which Mrs Gandhi said the need was not for change in curricula, but of curricula for change 'The curricula had to keep pace with the advances made.'

Dealing with problems of education Mr Chavan emphasised the need for combining conventional instruction with moral education to give credibility to the educational edifice, adds PTI.

He hoped that the Vice-Chancellors present at the conference would consider this in all activities relating to restructuring and reorientation of various courses.

Mr Chavan said sometimes it was alleged that though higher education was now on the concurrent list, the Central Government was not playing its role.

The Minister hoped that the Vice-Chancellors might be in a position to make suggestions in concrete terms which might be of use to the Government for study and application taking into account the totality of circumstances.

Stating that the main thrust during the sixth Plan in the area of higher education would be on consolidation and optimal utilisation of the facilities already created with stress on quality and improvement, Mr Chavan said the existing imbalances in the development of universities and colleges would have to be remedied with suitable programmes.

CSO: 4220/7935

KERALA CHIEF MINISTER DEFENDS LEFT FRONT

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 30 May 81 p 4

[Text] Raipur, May 29 (UNI)--Kerala Chief Minister E.K. Nayanar today challenged the Centre to dismiss the "left Democratic Front" Government in Kerala and face the mid-term poll.

Talking to newsmen here, he said the Front would return to power with a larger majority as it was "more popular" than ever. He said the result of the recent Corporation election and byelection to the Assembly, in which the Congress-I and its allies were routed, spoke for itself.

Dismissing "as nonsense the Congress-I criticism that the law and order had deteriorated in the State, he said the situation was much better now. He wondered why the Congress-I was not bothered about the law and order in the Congress-I ruled States.

He said the Congress-I and some Central leaders had been demanding dismissal of the Kerala Government by 'hook or crook.' The Congress-I proposed to march to the Raj Bhavan tomorrow in Kerala to demand resignation of the State Government in view of the "fast deteriorating law and order situation."

Asked about Mr Y.B. Chavan's joining the Congress-I, he said such "incomings or outgoings" in a party would not matter so long as the party did not change its basic principles and characteristics.

The Naxalite problem will be faced 'ideologically and politically,' Mr Nayanar said.

The problem would be dealt as a law and order issue.

'Gone are the days of international support to the Naxalite movement,' Mr Nayanar said adding that it was now divided into four groups in Kerala and about 10 at the all India level.

The Left Front would also launch campaigns to counter the Naxalite movement, he said.

Mr Nayanar said his party would support 'anything good' done by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

His party had supported the 'better side' of Mrs Gandhi citing the examples of recognition of the Kampuchean Government and the stand on the Afghanistan issue. He said Mrs Gandhi should 'join hands with the Socialist countries in order to defeat the capitalists.'

'We do not criticise or support blindly' and everything depended on the performance of a political party.

The CPI-M, he said, would continue its support to any 'progressive' measure of the Congress-I benefiting the people.

CSO: 4220/7930

KERALA CPI CHIEF PROTESTS CONGRESS-I PLANS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 29 May 81 p 4

[Text] Highlighting the need for a well-organised countrywide public distribution system as is available in Kerala since the days of the Achutha Menon Government, CPI general secretary C. Rajeswara Rao has stated that without this it would be impossible to provide essential commodities to the people at prices within their reach.

In a statement on Thursday, Mr Rao urged upon the Centre to take up the organisation of such a system throughout India as a foremost task and set up all-party committees at all levels to help in the effective running of the system.

Such a system, he said, should be able to make available foodgrains, pulses, edible oil, kerosene cloth to all sections of the populace, diesel, fertilisers and pesticides to the peasants who should also get remunerative prices for their produce. "Small traders should be adjusted in the public distribution system so that their profession is not affected," he added.

Presenting a gloomy picture of the economy on the basis of facts and pronouncements of the Government leaders, Mr Rao said due to the policy of free trade pursued by the ruling class "there are already indications that prices of essential commodities are going to rise steeply." Despite a steep rise in the production of sugar as compared to last year, without a proper distribution and as a result of the attempts by the sugar mill owners and blackmarketeers to create artificial scarcity, the prices were bound to shoot up.

Referring to the scarcity of cereals, comfortable, and yet there are all Government to organize proper distribution had led to a sharp rise in blackmarket price. The same was the case of edible oils, kerosene, cloth and other essential commodities.

The Government proposes to import the essential commodities at a huge cost to the exchequer in order to keep down prices. Where from it going to get all the money for this, when it is forced to shell out thousands of crores of rupees for the import of crude oil? Even then, as long as the distribution of commodities is in the hands of the monopolists and big traders, the prices cannot be controlled effectively, he affirmed.

Responding to the Finance Minister's statement that the Government was thinking of an anti-inflationary package measure to hold the price-line, Mr Rao said Mr Venkataraman's decision to tighten the credit policy call for increasing production and improve supply of commodities showed that his euphoria based on reliance on monopolists and big traders for holding the price line as advocated in his budget speech this year had vanished though "that does not mean he has given it up altogether."

CBO: 4220/7922

KERALA CPI-M SECRETARIAT CALLS NAXALITES CRIMINALS

Madras THE HINDU in English 30 May 81 p 9

[Text] Trivandrum, May 29--The State Secretariat of the CPI-M has urged the State Government to treat the naxalites who indulge in murder, extortion and blackmail as criminals and take stringent measures to put them down.

Condemning the murder of the planter Madathil Mathai at Wynaad on the night of May 19, the Secretariat said the CPI-M still wanted wrong political ideologies and policies to be countered politically.

"But murder and trial by people's courts have nothing to do with leftist ideology. The naxalites, following their isolation from the people, had given up temporarily the implementation of their annihilation policy. But they have again taken up their course.

"Besides organising murders, they are also subjecting to people's trial those who refuse to shell out the money asked for by them. Following Mr Mathai's murder, the naxalites have been openly justifying their action through posters. Against this kind of activities, the Government should take strong measures."

The secretariat said "The naxalite politics has no relation either with leftist or revolutionary activities. They are now giving the colour of revolution to robbery, murder and extortion. These activities will only blacken the leftist-revolutionary movements among the people and help reactionary forces.

"Their activities will prove that they do not have even a distant relationship with revolutionary activities or the communist movements though they are claiming to be the real followers of Mao.

"These people who roundly criticise the international communist movement, the leftist unity in India and the Left-Democratic United Front Governments, have not uttered a single word of condemnation against American imperialism or authoritarian forces or monopolies in the country. Instead these elements often work as tools of the dark forces.

Charge Against Congress(I)

"On its part, the Congress-I is encouraging, in its anxiety to malign the Left-Democratic Government, the naxalites and the RSS. A clear proof of this could

be found in the fact that in some places, the Congress-I workers participated in the demonstrations organised by the naxalites after the Wynaad murder.

"There was a theft from the Ettumannoor temple. For quite some time, temple thefts have been taking place in Kerala and elsewhere in the country, wounding the feelings of believers. Even when efficient investigations into the incident were going on, the Opposition leader was trying to blame the Government. The Secretariat dismisses with contempt the Opposition leaders' nefarious tactics.

"The Opposition parties, disappointed over the poor response of the people to their slander campaign, are now planning to organise a Raj Bhavan march, holding aloft the temple theft and the naxalite attacks. These are aimed at hoodwinking the people. A section of the press controlled by monopoly houses is also supporting these moves, which is quite significant.

"The Secretariat, therefore, appeals to the people to back the Government's efforts to put down the depredations of the naxalites and urges them to range against the evil designs of the Congress(!).

CSO: 4220/7927

MINISTER SAYS KERALA USES NAXALITES TO TERRORIZE

Madras THE HINDU in English 2 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] Calicut, June 1--The Union Minister of State for Home, Mr Yogendra Makwana, today charged the Kerala Government with utilising the naxalites to "terrorise" people.

Talking to pressmen here, he said the CPI(M) wanted to terrorise and suppress those who were not with them. "That is the communist method" to finish political opponents and remain in power.

Mr Makwana said there were naxalites activities in some States like Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. But in these areas, it was not so widespread and the problem, was being dealt with with the common law.

In Kerala, "people's trials were taking place" and those proclaimed offenders were being murdered and the Government was not able to do anything. It indicated that no Government worth the name existed in the State, he said.

"Fear Psychosis"

The Centre, Mr Makwana said, was not interested in toppling any Government including the Kerala Government.

He said it was because of the "inherent weakness" and "fear psychosis" that the State Chief Minister, Mr E. K. Nayanar, was blaming the Centre of trying to topple the State Government.

The State Government, he said was not taking measures to solve the problems of the people and this created unrest and discontent. The unhealthy trade union activities worked against the industrial growth of the State. Even the pension schemes were being implemented only to benefit the workers of the CPI(M), Mr Makwana said.

Commenting on the reported statement of Mr Nayanar that Mr C. M. Stephen and Mr Makwana were campaigning for the toppling the LDF Government, he said Mr Nayanar was "afraid" as the weakness of his Government were being exposed by him and Mr Stephen.

Asked whether the Centre would intervene in view of the situation, Mr Makwana said "All those who met me had demanded for it and described the situation very grave."

Situation To Be Assessed

"But we cannot go by it. We have to assess the situation from our angle and there is a representative of the Centre (Governor), who submits reports about the situation in the State." Centre's intervention depended on this assessment," he added.

Replying to a question, Mr Makwana said that the Centre was prepared to assist the Kerala Government to counter naxalite atrocities, if the State sought it.

Protection Panel for Temple

He said that he had received complaints from the people of Nadapuran and Vanimel area near Calicut that marxists had looted paddy and coconuts from many areas.

"I had also reports that a volunteer corps was formed by the Thirumala Devasathanam to protect its temple at Mattancherry, the richest temple in Kerala, from the naxalite attack as the police was helpless," Mr Makwana added.--PTI

Situation Similar to 1959

Cochin, June 1. Mr Makwana, Union Minister today indicated that the Centre would think of using the National Security Act to control naxalites "as and when we think it necessary."

Talking to pressmen here before leaving for Bombay he said that the NSA was enacted just for meeting such situations as had been created by naxalites in Kerala, but law and order being a State subject, it was for the States concerned to enforce the Act.

"If the Kerala Government does not want to use the NSA it only means that they do not care for the people," he commented when his attention was drawn to the declaration of the State Home Minister, Mr T. K. Ramakrishnan that the State Government would not use the NSA.

Mr Makwana said that many people told him that the present situation was similar to the one in 1959 when the Centre intervened in Kerala and dismissed the then Communist Government.

Mr Makwana said that his recent visit to the State had convinced him that the police was unconcerned, "which is a most unfortunate situation." The police was unconcerned because they were demoralised and they were demoralised because they had to act as per the orders of a political party.

Since they were unconcerned they were not taking any action when violent incidents took place.

Mr Makwana also charged the CPI (M) with infiltrating partymen wherever there was any recruitment. He said that the other parties in the ruling front would be wiped out by the marxist party gradually if they continued to keep its company.

CM's Protest

PTI reports:

Speaking to newsmen in Trivandrum, the Chief Minister today protested against the observations made by Mr Makwana at Cochin yesterday about the law and order situation in Kerala.

He said that in the last 16 months since the Left Democratic Front assumed power in Kerala, the Centre had taken over some of the powers "constitutionally vested" in the State.

Referring to the "politics of defection" the Chief Minister said some of the recent election results had shown the dwindling influence of the "forces of authoritarianism" in the country.

CSO: 4220/7949

CPI LEADER RAO'S 28 MAY STATEMENT SUMMARIZED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 29 May 81 p 4

[Text] Trivandrum, May 28. The ruling Left democratic front constituent CPI has reacted sharply to the Cong-I led Opposition alliance's plan for a people's struggle to unseat the 15-month-old Nayanar Ministry in Kerala.

In a statement issued today, State party's secretary N.E. Balaram said that the Opposition plan to topple the Government deserved to be condemned and that the people must defeat the stir.

The CPI leader in his statement contended that the Cong-I and its supreme chief in the course of the past one and a half years in office had not succeeded in solving any of the vital problems facing the nation and the people. These he listed as price rise, unemployment, law and order, minority protection, security of Harijans, national unity and defence. This being the overall situation presently prevailing, Opposition Cong-I leader Karunakaran's clamour that Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has expressed concern over the conditions in Kerala could only be a matter of joke, Mr Balaram pointed.

The long and short of the Cong-I protestations was that the law and order position in the State is sought to be kicked up out of all proportions in order to cover up the dictatorial policy of the Cong-I of not tolerating State Governments other than its own, the CPI leader said.

Mr Balaram conceded that no one would argue that Kerala under Left democratic rule was free of problems. Nor could it be said that the working of the non-Cong-I Government in the State was beyond reproach. Omissions and commissions are there and measures are called for to remedy the situation, Mr Balaram said.

The CPI leader doubted the Opposition bona fides when the Cong-I leader assured on their behalf that the all-out struggle they proposed to launch would be "peaceful and non-violent." By the very nature of things, this was easier said than realised in the context of the Congress-I and its allies unwilling to demarcate themselves from the anti-Government onslaughts conducted by the RSS, Naxalites and other communal forces, Mr Balaram said.

CSO: 4220/7922

UTTAR PRADESH CHIEF MINISTER TALKS TO PRESS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 30 May 81 p 4

[Text] Lucknow, May 29--UP Chief Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh said here last night that the State would soon have special courts to deal with economic offenders. Also, the rural rich, along with the urban rich, would be taxed to mobilise resources for the Sixth Plan.

The Chief Minister, who was addressing a "meet the press programme" organised by UP Press Club, said the Allahabad High Court had telephonically approved the Government's proposal on special courts but its written sanction was yet awaited.

In reply to a question he said the courts would be set up by an executive notification and there was no need for any legislation.

The Chief Minister disagreed with Railway Minister Kedar Pandey who is reported to have stated that the rise in crime on the Indian Railways was due to the deteriorating law and order situation in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Giving comparative figures the Chief Minister claimed that there had been a definite drop in crime in Uttar Pradesh this year.

He said except for murders which rose by eight per cent all other crimes had shown marked decline.

He said 38 policemen were killed in action while fighting dacoits.

This showed the new awakening among policemen to their call of duty. Besides, he said during the past four and half months, 492 dacoits had been killed and another 3,867 captured after various encounters.

The Chief Minister ruled out any possibility of abolition of sales tax.

Asked about the apprehended shortfalls in wheat procurement and its diversion to other States, the Chief Minister disclosed that stringent measures had been taken to ensure that wheat stocks from UP did not deplete. "But unseasonal rains have impeded the procurement drive," he said.

Mr Singh, who also holds the Home portfolio said that he would concentrate on ending the "goonda menace" in the State after the by-election on 14 June.

Asked about the bandit queen Phoolan Devi, the Chief Minister said she was very much in India and had not crossed over to Nepal as reported in the press. "She cannot escape the police dragnet for long," the Chief Minister said.

Asked about the outcome of various judicial probes into communal riots at Allgarh, Varanasi and other areas, the Chief Minister emphatically said that the "guilty will not go unpunished."

Asserting that his Government had tried to help the workers, the Chief Minister said the labour department would initiate steps to ensure that there was no retrenchment in the wake of modernisation in newspaper printing process. Specifically mentioning the case the Hindi evening daily of Lucknow, TARUN BHARAT, now under lock-out, the Chief Minister said that his Ministry was framing rules to see that locked out newspapers are run on cooperative lines.

Mr Singh announced his Government had approached the Centre for setting up a remote-sensing satellite for UP to improve its ecological balance.

When his attention was drawn to the deteriorating clinical and academic situation in the prestigious Lucknow Medical College, the Chief Minister remarked "the patient" (medical college) requires surgery.

CSO: 4220/7930

DELEGATION TO GENEVA ILO PARLEY ANNOUNCED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 30 May 81 p 6

[Article by Vidyadhar Date: "INTUC Favoured for Geneva Talks"]

[Text] The central government has decided to send only INTUC representatives as delegates and advisers to next month's annual ILO conference in Geneva, rejecting the claims of other Central trade unions.

The official Indian workers' delegate to the international conference being held from Wednesday to June 24 will be Mr Kanti Mehta, Calcutta-based INTUC vice-president and mine workers' leader.

Mr V. R. Hoshing, a leader of Bombay's textile workers and INTUC treasurer, has been selected as the alternative delegate.

The question of selecting the workers' delegate to the ILO conference has always posed a problem. As far back as 1919, Lokmanya Tilak had refused to serve as adviser to the moderate Mr N. M. Joshi, father of the Indian trade union movement, as the latter had been nominated by the government as the delegate and was not chosen by the workers.

During the Janata Party regime, the government had ignored the INTUC's claims for the delegate's post and sent the late Mr S. Venkatram, former IBS president though the INTUC had the right in view of its membership.

The decision was challenged before the ILO credentials committee by Mr Kanti Mehta, a governing council member. The committee gave the verdict in favour of the INTUC but held it up till the end of the Geneva session so as not to embarrass the then Indian labour minister, Mr Ravindra Varma, who was presiding over the conference.

The other Central trade unions--the IBS, the AITUC, the CITU and the BMS--have been demanding that delegate status be given to them by rotation as their total membership was much more than that of the INTUC, the trade union wing of the ruling party.

The adviser in the workers' group now would be Mr K. Ramamurthy, MP and INTUC leader of Salem, Mr Ram Lal Thacker, INTUC secretary, Delhi, and Miss Leena G. Trivedi, Gujarat MLA and state INTUC leader.

The Union labour minister, Mr N. D. Tiwari, will head the government group. The other delegates would be Mr R.K.A. Subrahmanya, additional secretary, Union labour ministry, and Mr B.G. Deshmukh, Union labour secretary and former Bombay municipal commissioner.

The name of the third delegate has not yet been fixed but it is likely that the Union minister of state for labour, Mrs Ram Dulari Sinha, would make it.

Govt. Advisers

The government advisers would be Mrs Girija Easwaran, and Miss M. Seth--both joint secretaries in the Union labour ministry, Mr A. P. Venkateswaran, permanent representative in Geneva, Mr P. N. Razdan, joint chief labour commissioner, New Delhi, Mr A. Poonam, deputy secretary, labour ministry, Mr K. Lakshminarayanan, deputy director, labour, Mr S.M. Patankar, adviser, bureau of public enterprises, Mr A.S. Das and Mr C.K. Shama.

Mr Naval Tata, leading industrialist and president of the Employe Federation of India, will be the employers' delegate and Mr R.M. Bhandari, chairman and managing director, Hindustan Petroleum, the alternative delegate.

The advisers would be Dr S.K. Somaiya, industrialist, Mr K.P. Rabindranathan, general manager, Hindustan Aeronautics, Bangalore, Mr N.M. Vakil, secretary, Employers' Federation and Mr Hemantkumar J. Vaidya, treasurer, AIMO.

Mr Tata has been attending the annual conferences for the last 30 years.

CSO: 4220/7924

REDDY ADDRESSES INDIAN COMMUNITY IN KENYA

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 2 Jun 81 p 9

[Text] Nairobi, June 1 (PTI)--The President, Mr N. Sanjiva Reddy, today advised people of Indian origin to identify themselves with the aspirations and hopes of the country of their adoption and work for its prosperity and betterment.

Addressing the Indian community at a function organised by the Hindu Council, Mr Reddy said "your diligence and hard work today and in the future for the welfare of this country will be a glowing tribute to the large number of people of Indian origin who had left behind their kith and kin in India and perished in the jungles of this land while constructing the first railway line."

India and Kenya, Mr Reddy said, shared a tradition based on common values, inherited from the history and culture of the two countries. He was gratified to learn from the President, Mr Daniel Arap Moi that people of Indian origin, were working with their Kenyan brothers for building a prosperous and stable Kenya.

Mr Reddy said India shared a common destiny with Kenya in particular, and Africa in general. It was no doubt, painful, that some parts of the continent still continued to suffer under the "hateful and abhorrent system" of apartheid and colonial domination.

India had consistently opposed and worked for dismantling the inhuman system of apartheid, so that the people of South Africa attained their human and political rights.

In this connection the President condemned the "current manoeuvres" for diluting the U.N. resolution for the independence of Namibia.

The President also referred to India's policy of sharing her expertise with other developing countries and said that out of 200 joint ventures with different countries, 41 were in Africa with Kenya topping the list.

UNI adds: Kenyan President, Mr Daniel Arap Moi today expressed his nation's resolve to transform the close ties existing between Kenya and India into a "meaningful and practical cooperation rooted in mutual understanding, cultural talents and skills."

Addressing a colourful rally to mark the Madarka day, 18th anniversary of Kenya's selfrule, where President, Mr Sanjiva Reddy was the chief guest, Mr Moi said he was happy that this occasion was being graced by the "distinguished presence of the President of the Republic of India."

President, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, and Kenyan President, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, today voiced their countries' support to the freedom struggle in Namibia, led by the South West People's Organisation (SWAPO).

C80: 4220/7945

PRESIDENT REDDY SPEAKS AT NAIROBI BANQUET

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 31 May 81 p 9

[Text] Nairobi, May 30 (UNI)--The President, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, has said that as the developing countries both India and Kenya face similar social and economic problems and the presence of the people of Indian origin in Kenya, who have made it their home, lends a touch of colour and closer cultural affinity to their relations.

Speaking at a banquet given in his honour by the Kenyan President, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, today, Mr Reddy said as non-aligned countries, and "believers in a free and democratic society, it is but natural that the traditional bonds of friendship and close contacts between our two countries have further strengthened after both our countries attained independence." India, Mr Reddy said, would energetically follow up the agreements made between the two countries during President Moi's recent visit to India.

Mr Reddy said the two countries, "guided by the democratic ideals of equity and equality," have sought to make the achievement of social and economic betterment and justice a reality of their respective peoples.

Mr Reddy said although both India and Kenya had made notable progress in this direction, a lot more needed to be achieved. He said India had noted with admiration Kenya's progress under the leadership of Mr Moi.

India shared with Kenya the conviction that the non-aligned movement should be strengthened further and that the principles and provisions enshrined in the charters of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) be followed in the conduct of international relations, Mr Reddy said.

Referring to the Indian Ocean, he said despite the 1971 UN declaration, the Indian Ocean remained far from being a zone of peace. Contrary to the wishes of the Indian Ocean littoral and hinterland states, it was now witnessing an escalation of great power military presence and rivalry. Also an early settlement must be found to the Iraq-Iran conflict, he said.

President Reddy called for a political solution to the problem in Afghanistan on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of that country.

Regarding West Asia, he said a lasting peace could be brought about there with the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

Mr Reddy urged closer cooperation among the developing countries regarding a "north-south dialogue" for a more equitable relationship between the rich and poor nations. The deteriorating world economic situation could be improved only with the establishment of a new international economic order, he said.

Mr Reddy reaffirmed India's total support for the Namibian people's "inalienable right to freedom" and to "SWAPO, the sole, legitimate and genuine representative of the Namibian people."

Earlier, President Reddy was accorded a warm and colourful airport reception marked by traditional dances by men and women on his arrival here this afternoon on a four-day state visit to Kenya, the commercial centre of East Africa.

Mr Reddy was received at the newly-built Jomo Kenyatta international airport by the Kenyan President along with other dignitaries, including the vice-president, Mr Mwai Kibaki, and the Nairobi mayor, Mr Kahara.

There was a bhangra party of Sikh youths, representing Kenya's over 80,000 people of Indian origin at the 70-minute reception.

Later, Mr Reddy drove in motorcade with President Moi to the state house where the two heads of state will have their first round of talks.

This is the first ever visit by an Indian President to Kenya though Mr Reddy visited this country in his capacity as the Lok Sabha speaker 15 years ago. The visit is in response to the invitation extended by President Moi when he visited India last February.

President Moi in his welcome speech described Mr Reddy's visit as of historical significance.

CSO: 4220/7932

PRESS BRIEFED ON AICP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 31 May 81 p 4

[Text] The All-India Communist Party's central committee has demanded constitution of a new National Labour Commission to review the working conditions of people both in the organised and unorganised sectors and formulate a national wage policy within a stipulated time.

This proposal was advanced at the party's central committee meeting held in the Capital on Friday. The meeting unanimously elected Mr S.A. Dange as the party's general secretary after Mrs Roza Deshpande stepped down from the post.

Briefing newsmen on the deliberations of the meeting, Mrs Deshpande informed that recently Mr Dayaram, a member of the party central committee had been killed by the landlords and police while fighting for the cause of poor peasants, whose lands were taken away during the Janata regime.

Mrs Deshpande made it clear that even if the landlord involved happens to belong to the Congress-I, the party would fight to force the Government to implement its own commitment to land reforms.

She said a major movement of the party was for nationalisation of monopolies, houses and of sugar and edible oil industry in order to bring down prices.

With people in hundreds joining the party in different States the AICP had decided to end its membership enrollment by the end of July so that on the basis of that membership State conferences are held and an organisational plenum takes place in September.

Asked if the AICP threatened the CPI, she said: "We don't want to threaten anybody. We are pursuing certain political line. Our objective is to form a national democratic front where the progressive national bourgeoisie would definitely have a role to play alongside the working class, peasantry and petty-bourgeois elements.

The public distribution policy was faulty according to Mrs Deshpande and the AICP urged the Government to improve it and establish a shop in every village to distribute essential commodities. The AICP wanted the government to establish a committee consisting of representatives of political parties and social organisations to act as vigilance bodies.

The AICP will support the Government in meeting the threat to the nation's sovereignty posed by the Sino-US axis. It welcomed the formation of the Friends of Soviet Union and appealed to all national and patriotic forces to mobilise support to defeat the US imperialists conspiracy.

Asked about the party's position in West Bengal, AICP central committee member Dr Jagdish Dasgupta said the membership in that State was growing fast and had already reached 8,000.

CSO: 4220/7935

JANATA INVITES CONGRESS-U MEMBERS TO JOIN

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 31 May 81 p 4

[Text] The Janata Party has come out with a general appeal to all genuine Congress-U workers to join its ranks so that the forces of democracy could be strengthened.

Janata general secretary Ramakrishna Hegde told newsmen in New Delhi on Saturday that his party was ideologically very close to all Congress-U men with 'conscience, conviction and principles.' Mr Hegde blamed those elder leaders at the top of the Congress-U for the present frustration in the party.

Asked about Mr Y.B. Chavan's decision to join the Congress-I, Mr Hegde said it was the second 'home coming' for him. The first was in 1969 when he changed his mind when he found the situation better in the then Congress-R.

Mr Hegde felt that Lok Dal leader Biju Patnaik's fresh moves to revive the Old Janata Party was still a far cry. The factors that were responsible for its break-up had not yet disappeared. As for his Janata Party, it would remain in the Opposition till the people reposed full faith in it.

He condemned the bid being to install a Congress-I Ministry in Manipur in spite of the party being in a minority. He also wanted the dismissal of the Assam Congress-I Ministry which was already in minority.

CSO: 4220/7935

OFFICIALS DENY REPORT ON ILO BLACKLISTING

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 2 Jun 81 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, June 1--Official sources here today clarified that India was not one of the seven countries blacklisted by the International Labour Organization, as mentioned in an agency report from Geneva in a section of the Press.

The sources said the governing body of the ILO had only appealed to India to send its comments on a complaint about infringement of trade union rights in the Border Roads Organization.

The complaint was made to the ILO by the Marxist-led Centre of India Trade Unions on the ground that the Government had prevented employees of the Border Roads Organization from participating in trade union activities.

The last meeting of the governing body of the ILO which was held on May 29 had as one of its items on the agenda, a report of the one of its committees, the Committee on Freedom of Association. This panel entertains complaints made to it by Governments, employers and employees regarding alleged infringement of trade union rights.

It was officially stated here that the specific complaint about the Border Roads Organization was received by the Government from the ILO office in September and the Government's comments were being finalized for being transmitted to the ILO office.

It was very common for governments all over the world to take time to send their comments and there was no particular delay in this regard on behalf of India. The governing body had merely made "a routine appeal to the Government of India to send their comments."

There was no question, therefore, of being "blacklisted" as interpreted by the news agency, official sources said. The Government has asked the ILO office in Geneva to clarify the facts.

CSO: 4220/7947

DEFENSE EXPERTS CONCERNED OVER PAKISTAN PREPAREDNESS

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 29 May 81 p 9

[Text] **I**NDIAN Defence experts are concerned over Pakistan's military preparedness. Its combat efficiency has increased significantly and situation can turn explosive, according to official sources in Calcutta on Thursday.

The strength of the Pak Army had gone up considerably since the 1971 Indo-Pak War, the sources said. It now had 30 divisions, against the 11 in 1971, and most of the additional nine divisions had been forward during the past two years. These divisions formed seven corps.

India, on the other hand, had not added to the manpower of its Army, except for an additional corps in the Western Sector, which was formed after realignment of the existing forces.

The sources feel that the Pakistani excuse—that it had to prepare militarily in view of the Russian "invasion" of Afghanistan—

does not hold good, because 17 of the 30 divisions are now positioned along the Indian border in eastern Pakistan. All two divisions are combatant and in full strength. The Pak Army is also carrying out a number of combat exercises to train up the newly-recruited troops.

There had been nearly 80% increase in the Pakistani Army's firepower during this period. Though most of the additional units are infantry divisions, one armoured division and two artillery divisions have also been set up, the sources added.

Capabilities of the air forces of the two countries are said to be at par. India has 43 squadrons, while Pakistan has 30. But about 10 of the Indian squadrons are locked in the Indo-China border and two more along the Bangladesh border. On the other hand, Pakistan has massed 18 squadrons

along the Indian border. Moreover, it is raising additional squadrons with American, French and Chinese aircraft.

The Pakistani Air Force is equipped mostly with French Mirages, American F-4Es and Chinese Mig-19s. But it is likely to get three additional squadrons of American F-16 strike aircraft, which are highly efficient. Pakistan has created substantial infrastructural facilities, such as airfields, communication network and administrative set-ups for its air force. In case of a conflict, they can move in additional squadrons from their friendly countries at short notice, the sources said.

The operational efficiency of the Indian Air Force matches that of Pakistan's. It is armed mainly with Russian MIG-21s, MIG-23s and Jaguars. Acquisition of some French Mirage-3000s are on the cards, the sources said.

Naval Strength

Though the size of the Indian Navy is larger than that of the Pakistani Navy, their relative strength is at par, the sources said. The Indian Navy has to guard a coastline of 7,5000 kilometres and considerable off-shore wealth, whereas Pakistan's coastline is much smaller. Also, Pakistan is acquiring sophisticated ships, including French submarines. The sources believe that India needs a larger Navy.

The Defence experts note with relief that the Indian economic and industrial base is much stronger than that of Pakistan's, and is capable of withstanding the ravages of a war. Its industries are capable of switching over to production of defence requirements quickly. On the other hand, the Pakistani economy will not be able to sustain a war for more than four weeks. It is also believed that the morale is high on the Indian side and the people of Pakistan are against their Government. But it is also noted that while Pakistan is getting most of its armaments either free or at throw-away prices, India has to purchase its weapons.

The sources said that though China was trying to build friendly relations with India, it would be naive to withdraw the forces deployed along the Chinese border, in case of hostilities with Pakistan. The balance, as it is now, will change drastically if Pakistan develops nuclear weapons, but India is ready to retaliate.

They suggested that the USA is arming Pakistan to create a base there, in view of the Russian "invasion" of Afghanistan and USA's loss of its base in Iran.

CSO: 4220/7921

NEWLY APPOINTED ARMY LEADERS ASSUME COMMANDS

Army Chief of Staff

Bomlay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 2 Jun 81 p 6

[Text] New Delhi, June 1 (UNI & PTI). General K. V. Krishna Rao today took over as the 12th chief of the army staff with the vow that the Indian army would defeat any enemy which ventured to threaten the security of the nation.

In a message to the officers and other ranks of the army he said, "As you know, the army is really maintained for one and only one reason and that is to win whenever a war is forced upon us."

"Having had the privilege of leading you in war several times and having seen your excellent performance and the high standards of your professionalism, I have no doubt whatsoever that we shall defeat any enemy that ventures to threaten us," he said.

In an interview to SAINIK SAMACHAR soon after taking over, General Rao, said that India could not ignore portentous developments such as Pakistan's effort to acquire nuclear capability and China's heading for a second-strike capability.

Gen Rao said: "China is already heading towards a second-strike capability and there is reliable evidence of Pakistan endeavouring to acquire nuclear capability. Naturally, we cannot afford to ignore these developments."

Referring to the threat to the security of the country, in the light of super-power rivalry in the region, Gen. Rao said, "We have to take cognisance of the capabilities of our likely adversaries, although it may be difficult to predict their intentions."

"We must always take into consideration the possibility of collusion between our potential adversaries and some other countries," he said.

"Prudence demands that militarily, the country always is prepared for the worst, although our basic policy is peace and progress."

Referring to China, Gen. Rao said it must be noted that a much larger force could be sustained in Tibet with the completion of an oil pipeline, improved road communication and construction of new airfields.

As for Pakistan, that country had increased its military potential many times more than what it was in 1971. "Further, there are reports that they have been seeking modern tanks, heavy guns, sophisticated missiles and other weapons," he said.

He pointed out that the Pak-Afghan border terrain was not suited to this type of equipment.

It is well known that the military aid received by Pakistan was used against India in both the 1965 and 1971 conflicts, Gen. Rao said.

He said operational preparedness of the highest order will receive prime place and all activities would be geared toward this end.

He said he would strive to improve the combat effectiveness of the army and expressed confidence that it would do its duty towards the nation.

Replying to a question on the army's contribution towards national integration, the army chief said even in the infantry, where there were some single-class regiments, efforts were being made towards a mixed-class orientation.

Answering another question, he said the army was trying to develop new cantonments in suitable locations to maintain operational requirements.

Guard of Honour

The 58-year-old Gen. Rao, who succeeded Gen. O. P. Malhotra, is the twelfth chief of the Indian army staff. He will serve for about two years.

On his arrival at the South Block lawns, Gen. Rao was received by Lt. Gen. A.M. Sethana, vice-chief of the army staff and other principal staff officers. He was presented a guard of honour by the third battalion of the Mahar regiment which he commanded as Lt.-colonel in the Jammu and Kashmir sector.

Immediately after assuming his new office, Gen. Rao went to India Gate to pay homage to the 'amar jawan jyoti' in memory of those gallant soldiers who sacrificed their lives in defending the nation. He laid a wreath there.

The new army chief then called on the Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, who also holds the defence portfolio.

Answering questions from newsmen, Gen. Rao said that the threat to peace in the region appeared to be increasing. "It never seems to recede. After the 1971 war, we thought that we will live in peace but you know how things have gone."

He said quite a few steps had been taken by his predecessors for the welfare of officers and jawans. But much more needed to be done. For instance, a 14 per cent family accommodation had been stipulated for the army, but even half of that had not been achieved.

Born on July 16, 1923, General Kotikalapudi Venkata Krishna Rao was commissioned on August 9, 1942. He graduated from the Imperial Defence College, London, and visited Europe, USA, Canada and USSR on training assignment.

During World War II, he served in Burma and the North West Frontier Province and soon after independence, he participated in Jammu and Kashmir operations.

Gen. Rao was the general officer commanding of the forces in Nagaland and Manipur during 1970-72, and led the operations as divisional commander which resulted in the capture of Sylhet and the liberation of Bangladesh. He was awarded the Param Vishisht Seva medal for 'displaying outstanding leadership, courage, determination and drive' during the 1971 conflict.

Gen. Rao served as chief of staff at the headquarters, western command, during 1972-74 when he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general and commanded a corps in Jammu area from 1974 to 1978. He took over as deputy chief of the army staff in March 1978 and later became general officer commanding-in-chief, western command, on May 31, 1978. The general was also the chairman of the expert committee on the reorganisation and modernisation of the army.

He is the colonel of the Mahar regiment since June 1968.

Eastern Command Chief

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 2 Jun 81 p 6

[Text] Calcutta, June 1: Lieutenant-General A. S. Vaidya, the new GOC-in-C, eastern command, said here today that conditions in the north-eastern region continued to be stable and that the Chinese across the northern border in this sector "have not changed their stance or increased or decreased their deployment. Nor has any abnormal activity been noticed." His last assignment was commander of a corps in this region.

Talking informally to newsmen immediately after attending a ceremonial guard of honour in front of the command headquarters presented by a Garhwal regiment contingent this morning. Lieutenant General Vaidya did not think that the the Bangladesh situation had already become an additional problem for his command. "It is their (Bangladesh's) internal problem and it is for them to sort it out. We will be affected only if there is a breakdown of law and order and as a result a fresh problem of refugees comes up."

He did not visualise the army being involved in the situation across the border in any way. It might be a matter for consideration at the national level. Bangladesh was too small a country. It had nothing to fear from India. Nor was it going to attack India. "We must leave it absolutely alone" and the situation most likely was not going to escalate beyond Bangladesh borders. Without knowing Major General Manzoor's following in the Bangladesh army, it was difficult to prognosticate on the situation in the military sense either. Asked to comment on reports that the Chinese might be showing willingness to fraternise with Indian troops across the northern border, Lieutenant-General Vaidya said the Chinese attitude in this regard had been correct and friendly to a certain extent. "This is exactly reciprocated by our side."

NAVY REPORTEDLY SEEKING MORE HARRIERS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 1 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] Indian navy will approach the Union Government for the purchase of another eight Sea Harriers to provide the aircraft carrier Vikrant with an effective air arm in view of the flow of sophisticated arms into a neighbouring country and developments in the Indian Ocean area, says UNI quoting informed sources.

Encouraged by the positive response from naval pilots who are getting the "feel of the sea Harriers" in the United Kingdom, the Indian Navy, for all practical purposes, will exercise its option which forms part of the acquisition agreement had signed with British Aerospace in December, 1979.

The sources said the first batch of eight Sea Harriers to replace the navy's aging Sea Hawks is likely to be delivered in 1984.

At that time, the navy straightaway reserved the right to exercise its option to go in for eight more Harriers at original prices to avoid paying higher prices due to cost escalations at a later date.

The navy has been pleading for developing an integrated defence capability. Keeping abreast with the modern navies of the world, an integrated capability means that apart from ships and submarines, a navy should have an effective air arm to carry out pre-emptive action against hostile ships, missile boats, submarines and aircraft.

Because of this plea, the Union Government attached the squadron of maritime reconnaissance aircraft to the navy in 1974 and decided to acquire Harriers in 1978.

Meanwhile, Vikrant itself is being refitted and modernised so that its service life can be extended by another 10 years in the absence of a decision to acquire another aircraft carrier.

Even though no decision has been taken at the political level, indications are that the Government is in touch with some foreign firms to ascertain whether they would be prepared to part with their designs for a modern aircraft carrier.

The cost factor involved for the purchase of a new aircraft carrier would amount to Rs 425 crore--Rs 275 crore for the carrier and Rs 150 for the aircraft.

AIR CHIEF EXPLAINS ROLES OF JAGUAR, MIRAGE

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 31 May 81 p 14

[Text] Pune, May 30 (PTI): Air Chief Marshal I.H. Latif, chief of the air staff, said yesterday there was a lot of "misunderstanding" on the part of the press and the public on the topic of acquiring the Mirage-2000 plane from France.

Speaking to newsmen informally at the National Defence Academy after reviewing the passing out parade, the air chief stressed that the Jaguar could not be equated with the Mirage-2000, as it was equivalent to the Mirage F-1, and these two were of the same vintage.

Describing the Mirage as a "very fine aircraft," he said that while the Jaguar was also "very fine," the question of cost was also to be considered.

The air chief said the air force was in a continuous process of modernisation. In the 60s the country had the MiG aircraft, in the late 70s Jaguar and Mirage-2000 would be the feature of the late 80s.

He said the Jaguar and the Mirage-2000 had different roles, the former being a strike craft while the latter a "multi-role" plane.

Stress on Unity

Earlier addressing the cadets, the air chief said: "Thanks to the foresight of our government, the mature planning and dedicated hard work of our predecessors, our armed forces are now placed on a firm foundation."

He advised the cadets to always keep in mind the immense resources, the facilities and the equipment that the country had procured for the armed forces and entrusted to their care, at tremendous cost.

He asked the cadets to keep the basic theme of unity as their guiding star and to remember that interdependence and cooperation were the corner stones of success in all their missions.

Earlier, the chief of the air staff reviewed the parade, escorted by Air Marshal M.J. Dotiwalla, the commandant, and academy Cadet Captain R.B. Gupta. An impressive fly past led by Wing Commander Naudi greeted the passing out cadets as they marched off the quarter deck in slow steps.

The President's gold medal for standing first in the overall order of merit was awarded to Cadet R.B. Gupta, the silver medal went to Cadet Ashish Uppal and the bronze medal to Cadet R.S. Bangari.

The parade was attended among others by Air Marshal Sir Newells McNamara, chief of the air staff, Royal Australian Air Force, Capt. J.H. Turner, British air advisor, and Lt.-Col. Myo Chin, military, naval and air attache, Burma.

C80: 4220/7932

SOVIET GEOLOGY MINISTER SPEAKS AT DELHI RECEPTION

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 30 May 81 p 7

[Text] Soviet Minister of Geology L. I. Rovnin said on Friday that his country is willing and prepared to forge friendly and cordial relations with different circles in this country.

Mr Rovnin, head of the Soviet delegation to the recent inaugural conference of the Friends of the Soviet Union, was speaking at a reception hosted in honour of the Soviet delegation by the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society. Choudhary Brahm Prakash presided over the reception and those present included former envoy to the Soviet Union I.K. Gujral, CPI secretary, N.K. Krishnan, and vice-president of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Association A.S. Dykov.

Mr Rovnin said though his delegation had come to participate in the conference organised by the ruling party, his country was ever ready to forge friendly ties with all those who really wanted to establish and further strengthen the Indo-Soviet bonds.

In the recent decades, said the Soviet Minister, the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society and the ISCUS had been maintaining close traditional and cultural ties, with veteran leaders like Dr A.V. Baliga, Mrs Aruna Asai Ali, Mr K.P.S. Menon and Justice Krishna Iyer and others having laid the foundation of this edifice of friendship and cooperation.

Mr Rovnin stressed that this friendship which existed at various levels was a time-tested one and an important instrument in strengthening world peace and harmony. He said the noble work of OSCUS is cherished by the Soviet people.

Even Soviet President L.I. Brezhnev had lauded the activities of the ISCUS during his visit to this country in December last year, Mr Rovnin said, quoting Mr Brezhnev as having affirmed that this great traditional friendship would continue to grow stronger and nurture fresh experience with friendly India.

Drawing attention to Mrs Gandhi's utterances recently, at the inauguration of the Friends of Soviet Union national convention, that imperialist and reactionary forces were trying to put obstacles in the way of Indo-Soviet amity, Mr Rovnin stressed that the Soviet Union has been making endeavours to remove all such hinderances.

Soviet Ambassador in India Yuli M. Vorontsov said both the nations had steadily broadened and reinforced the bonds of friendship. ISCUS, he said, had played a pivotal role in making this relationship grow from strength to strength.

He lashes out at the new US administration for adopting the path of jingoism and nuclear armament. Issues confronting the world, could not be solved from behind a tank or nuclear submarine. They could, he emphasized, be only resolved through dialogue--a path the US is shying away from.

In this context, Mr Vorontsov said, the Indo-Soviet friendship constitutes an instrument for stabilising peace not only in Asia but the entire world.

Former Indian Ambassador in the Soviet Union I.K. Gujral, speaking on the occasion, said that the Indo-Soviet ties were based on sharing of a common interest in the preservation of peace in the world. The architect of this friendship, Mr Gujral said, Jawaharlal Nehru, had discerned that the histories of the Great October Revolution and the Indian freedom struggle were interlinked.

CPI leader N.K. Krishnan affirmed that the Indo-Soviet ties were deeply rooted in the ideals of "Immortal Lenin" and that it constituted a powerful deterrent weapon against the forces of imperialism, colonialism and fascism.

Expressing apprehensions over the US and Chinese moves in leading the world towards a nuclear catastrophe, he said, he was confident that it will eventually be the message of Leninism that will lead to international peace.

Choudhary Brahm Perkash in his speech felt it was a matter of great pride and satisfaction that various political parties were vying with one another for close and better understanding with the Soviet Union and that both India and the Soviet Union were striving for peace and harmony.

CSO: 4220/7930

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH REPORTED AT 6.8 PERCENT

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 30 May 81 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, May 29. The organised sector of industry has registered a growth rate of 6.8 per cent in 1980-81, according to the Union minister of state for industry, Dr Charanjit Chanana.

Dr Chanana told newsmen today that the growth in the last quarter (January-March 1981) was as high as 10.3 per cent.

In the first quarter of 1980-81 (April-June 1980) the growth was 2.7 per cent; in July-September 5.3 per cent and in October-December 7.9 per cent.

Dr Chanana estimated that the growth in production in 1981-82 would be in the range of 13 to 15 per cent. The projection was based on account of significant growth anticipated in transport equipment, industrial machinery, basic metal industries, metal products, the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and electrical apparatus and appliances.

All these figures relate to units registered with the directorate-general of technical development whose gross turnover had grown from Rs 1,000 crores in 1961 to Rs 16,000 crores in 1980. These industries account for a weight of 49 in the index of industrial production.

Dr Chanana said that during 1980-81 significant growth was recorded by transport equipment (19 per cent), machinery other than electrical (15.6 per cent), rubber products (10.5 per cent), non-metallic products (10.8 per cent) and paper and paper board (8.2 per cent).

A moderate growth rate was registered in electrical apparatus and appliances (4.8 per cent), metal products (3.5 per cent), the manufacture of chemical and chemical products (3.9 per cent), tobacco (2.3 per cent) and food manufacture (1.7 per cent).

A few industries reported a fall in production due to constraints of power, coal, raw materials and industrial relations. Among them were nitrogenous fertilisers, soda ash, steel castings and sewing machines.

Dr Chanana said that collaboration proposals for the manufacture of cars and commercial vehicles in the public sector, Maruti, Udyog, would be finalised by the end of next month.

He said the representatives of Fiat of Italy had been having discussions during the last two days on the possibility of collaboration. Proposals were awaited from Volkswagon of West Germany and Nissan of Japan.

CSO: 7924

DETAILS OF 31 MAY SATELLITE LAUNCHING REPORTED

Space Center Director's Remarks

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Jun 81 p 8

[Text]

SRIHARIKOTA,

MAY 31 (PTI).

INDIA today boosted its image as a space power by shooting a second satellite into orbit from her own soil within ten months using its SLV-3 rocket, which according to officials will soon become the "work-horse" for future space missions.

The SLV-3, on its first developmental flight, blasted off from this coastal island at 09:03:46 hrs. It hurled the 38-kg. Rohini 2 satellite (RS-II) into an elliptical orbit 12 minutes and 30 seconds after a spectacular lift-off that was held up for a suspense-filled 80 minutes.

Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) officials said the RS-II, now going round the earth once in 95 minutes, is functioning satisfactorily, and "We are happy."

Encouraged by the success of today's launch, the ISRO has advanced its plans for launching its ambitious augmented SLV (ASLV) rocket, capable of carrying a 150-kg. payload within the next three years.

India's ability "to be able to integrate, launch and orbit a satellite within ten months has proved the basic soundness of the launch vehicle," Dr. Vasant Gokariker, director of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) told a crowded press conference immediately after the launch.

He said the SLV-3 launched today used advanced hardware technology. It had two firsts to its credit for the first time, it used "our own indigenous" inertial system for guidance and an Indian-made landmark camera, using the latest solid state technology, as the RS-II payload.

The guidance systems in the

earlier two SLV-3 experimental flights in 1979 and 1980 "were imported," Dr. S. G. Gupta, director of avionics, VSSC, said.

The RS-II is the fourth Indian satellite now in orbit after Aryabhata, Bhaskara and Rohini satellite one, launched by SLV-3 on July 18, 1980. The first two were launched from a Soviet cosmodrome.

CABLE FAULT

In a strange coincidence, RS-I made a pass over the launch pad just 19 minutes before today's scheduled launch at 0730 hours.

The launch was, however, held up for a tension-filled 80 minutes, during which the ISRO had to battle with problems of an "umbilical" cable that failed to detach, high ambient temperature, and a high battery voltage that "saturated telemetry values."

The long-drawn suspense owing to these unforeseen snags made the launch a not-so-smooth affair, compared to the second experimental flight last year that was an unqualified success.

While the air inside the space complex was filled with excitement, conspicuous was the lack of enthusiasm among the people outside, especially the tribe of "Yanadis," the original inhabitants of the island.

But the thunderous roar of the rocket brought snakes out of pits, and sent jackals, wild boar and foxes — the island's only wildlife — scurrying in terror.

It was a hard and sweated climb of 12 years for India to enter the exclusive space club.

It won this prestigious place and brought honour to the non-aligned world last year when the 35-kg. Rohini was hurled into a near earth orbit on July 18.

India jumped to the sixth position by performing the highly complex task after the United Kingdom abandoned its programme to launch satellites from its own pads owing to financial constraints.

In less than ten months, India repeated the performance this

morning and confirmed its membership of the club along with the USA, USSR, France, Japan and China.

Today's launch is considered the third significant event in space science this year after the launching of the US space shuttle "Columbia" and the Soyuz-Salyut docking in space.

UNI adds:

Four ISRO centres had collaborated in the SLV-3-D1 mission. They were the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, where the rocket was fabricated, the ISRO satellite centre (ISAC) at Bangalore, where the satellite was developed, the Shrihar space centre, from where the launch took place, and the Space Applications Centre (SAC) at Ahmedabad.

The SAC would play a crucial part in the landmark sensor experiments.

The ISRO also utilised the services of 46 industries and institutions in the fabrication of the launch vehicle and its payload.

Shrihar director, Dr. N. Pant, told newsmen late today that the initial perigee (maximum distance from earth) might be 540 km and the apogee (minimum distance) 260 km, as against the predetermined figures of 600 km and 290 km.

Trivandrum: The Trivandrum tracking station confirmed that the Rohini was in orbit, and said the Thumba station, over which the satellite passed at 10:43 a.m., got "very good signals" and all systems were functioning well.

The ISRO centre at Bangalore said it had tracked the satellite at 10:40 a.m.

The Thumba station picked up signals from the satellite for about seven minutes.

Tracking of the satellite for a few more orbits was required for the orbit to be worked out, officials said.

The blue, black and golden colour satellite, is being tracked by ISRO stations at Shrihar, Trivandrum, Car Nicobar, Ahmedabad and the Fiji Islands.

SLV-3 Vital Statistics

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Jun 81 p 6

[Text] Sriharikota, May 31 (UNI & PTI): The satellite, launch vehicle SLV-3, which was launched from the SHAR centre today, weighed 16.9 tonnes before lift-off, the propellants alone accounting for 13 tonnes.

The vehicle consisted of four solid-propellant rocket stages and measured 22.7 metres.

The fourth stage, which carried the Rohini satellite (RS-DI), provided almost one-half of the required speed of 28,000 KMPH to the satellite, although it accounted for barely two per cent of the vehicle system.

The vehicle comprised 44 major systems 250 subsystems, and over 100,000 components. About 40,000 fasteners were used in the fabrication of the vehicle.

About a million meticulously soldered joints connected its electrical network, which was made up of 25 kilometres of wire.

Largest Closed Circuit TV

The country's largest closed circuit TV network monitored the launch operations.

Prior to the launch 600 individual parameters were examined through 1,200 umbilical lines to ascertain the health of the vehicle.

Nearly 300 parameters concerning vehicle performance were transmitted from the vehicle during the flight to the ground stations.

The RS 10 million SLV-3 took seven years to develop and involved 46 industries and institutions, besides ISRO.

A compact "electronic brain," housed between the third and fourth stages, guides and controls the rocket in flight, besides engaging in continuous conversation with SHAR's four huge computers on ground.

Built with lighter-than-steel fibre reinforced plastics, the upper stages of SLV-3 are packed with a powerful solid fuel of missile quality.

The first stage lifts off with a force of 45 tonnes, throwing a flame 30 metres long.

The rocket in flight is controlled by fin-tips at the first stage and reaction jets at upper stages. Its flight is pre-programmed and cannot be corrected from ground.

Should the flight deviate into a populated zone, the rocket can be ordered to self-destruct. An explosive chord is strung along the length of the first three stages for destruction on command.

Men Behind Launch

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Jun 81 p 6

[Text] SRIHARIKOTA, May 31 (UND)

HUNDREDS of scientists, engineers and technicians of the Indian Space Research Organisation contributed to the success of the first developmental flight of the satellite launch vehicle (SLV-3-D1).

Leading and guiding them were five men who formed the "brain" behind the launch. Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, the silent hero of last year's successful SLV-3 test flight was not one of them.

Mr. Ved Prakash Sandlas, mission director, SLV-3-D1, was the coordinator and overall in-charge of the mission. A physics (hons.) graduate of Delhi university and a B.Tech (hons.) in electronics and electrical communication engineering from the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, he is a specialist in electromagnetic compatibility.

Mr. Sandlas was responsible for the development of the Rohini technology payload for the experimental flight of SLV-3. He hails from Manki, near Sarala, in Punjab.

Dr. Vasant Gowarikar, director of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Trivandrum, is entrusted with the task of developing rocket and launch vehicle technology for India's space programmes. Born in Poona in 1933 he did

M.Sc. and Ph.D. in chemical engineering at the Birmingham university, England. He worked for the U.K. atomic energy authority and an agency establishment of the British ministry of aviation before joining the space centre in 1967.

DEPUTED FROM ARMY

Col. Nilambar Pant, director of SHAR centre, was deputed from the signal corps of the army to the department of atomic energy for setting up India's first experimental satellite communication earth station. He was the chief systems engineer for India's first commercial earth station at Arvi near Pune which was successfully completed in 1971.

Col. Pant was the director of the experimental satellite communication earth station and the project director for ISRO for the satellite communication experiment project (STEP) till 1977.

He was awarded the Hari Om Ashram Prerit Vikram Sarabhai award for 1975 for his achievements in electronics and telecommunications. He hails from Almers in Uttar Pradesh.

Mr. Rathnaraj Jaramani, director of ISRO's range complex, is a mechanical engineer who was responsible for installation and coordination of various facilities at SHAR right from the construction stage of build-

ings to designing and installation. The facilities at the range provide full support to many users who have been impressed by the type of facilities and the support.

Dr. Tarsem Singh (48), project director of RS-satellite, had a meteoric rise from the position of an engineer in the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre in a short span of eight years.

A science graduate from Aligarh university and a diploma holder in electronics from the Madras Institute of Technology, Dr. Singh served as the head of the satellite systems division of the space scientific and technological centre for seven years from 1973.

With the forming of the Indian satellite project in Bangalore he was group leader for instrumentation and ground support system, responsible for the development of onboard instrumentation and checking and testing of the integrated satellite on ground. He was associated with the project till the launching of Aryabhata in 1975.

In the same year Dr. Singh was made project engineer for the Rohini satellite RS-1. He was responsible for configuration, design and fabrication of the RS satellite.

In 1977 Dr. Singh became the project director for RS satellite at the ISRO satellite centre, Bangalore.

Sriharikota Launching Range

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Jun 81 p 6

[Text] SRIHARIKOTA, May 31 (PTT).

FROM the primitive lifestyle of the Yanadi tribesmen to the scientific activities of ISRO, this tiny spindle shaped island has witnessed a giant leap into space technology.

And all within a span of 12 years beginning 1969, when the SLV project was first conceived by ISRO to start the long weary climb up the ladder of indigenisation.

Out of this government decision was born the Sriharikota High Altitude Range (SHAR) on this picturesque, 150 square km. island, off the south Andhra Pradesh coast, hitherto inhabited by the Yanadis. Hunting with bows and arrows and making fires with flint-stones, the shy tribesmen lived a life of seclusion in pristine innocence.

Then came the whitemen fixing to westernise the tribes and bring them to the forefront, but in vain as a "sedentary life style and civilisation"

were not in keeping with the tribe's adventurous spirit. However, the tribesmen gave in when, much later, a band of men pitched their tents—the first group of ISRO scientists.

When the group asked the tribes to shift and help accommodate them and their experiments, the Yanadis were stunned. Recalls a Yanadi, "several generations had passed without much change in our life style. Even the thought of leaving the island was traumatic, but the money was compensation enough."

The tribe left for Suhurpet, 18 km. away on the mainland, got drunk and lost all its money, some ISRO scientists recall.

Soon they were back, frightened by the bulldozers and tractors clearing the forests. They retreated deeper into the jungle. But today a great transformation has taken place, they work as casual labourers for ISRO and their children go to school. ISRO clinics look after their health.

The muddy paths of the island have become black-topped roads, a

labyrinth of 150 kms. of them connecting various facilities at the SHAR, with launch pad, giant radars, and the country's largest in-house computer facility and CCTV network.

The Yanadis gradually shed their inhibitions and fears and helped ISRO clear the jungle so that more and more people could come to the island and live. The haunting stillness gave place to the noise of machines and human activity.

In spite of their association with the scientists, the Yanadis are still ignorant about ISRO's activities. Ask them about the three rocket launches. They say yes, we have seen three big fires near the beach and a lot of excitement. We do not know what they are doing. But the man at the canteen says they are firing rockets, whatever that means."

The island still presents contrasts, as on the road along Pulicat lake, with concrete structures of the SHAR complex on one side and the rows of Yanadi huts (huts), built with palmyrah leaves and branches on the other.

LAUNCH REPORTEDLY NOT CONNECTED WITH MISSILE TESTS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 2 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Bangalore, June 2 (PTI)--The Rohini satellite, launched yesterday morning, had completed ten orbits round the earth at about 11.30 p.m. scientists at the ISRO satellite centre here said.

No Defence Aims

India can make intermediate range ballistic missiles (IRBM), but SLV-3 launch was not connected with the testing of missile systems, space department sources said today.

They said the launch was the first of three planned developmental flights. It is a necessary intermediate step toward making the vehicle completely operational to carry out future space missions of the Indian Space Research Organisation," they said.

The Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) in Trivandrum has the capacity to make two SLV-3 rockets a year, according to the VSSC director, Dr Vasant Gowariker.

The production rate is barely enough to sustain IRO's scientific space missions and can hardly support a military missile project, sources said.

/The sources, however, admitted that SLV-3 could in principle be converted into an IRBM by replacing the fourth stage and the Rohini satellite with a 400-kg warhead./ [in boldface]

A nuclear warhead with complete casing, electronics and trigger system, would weigh less than 400 kg, they said.

The three stages of the SLV-3 have enough punch to direct the warhead to targets 5,000 km. away, according to the sources.

It is pointed out that the guidance and control systems used in SLV-3 are almost similar to those used in missiles, but the latter require special heat shields to protect the warhead during re-entry into the atmosphere.

The re-entry would heat up the payload to over 2,600 degrees (C).

The fibre-glass honeycomb heat-shield used in SLV-3 is designed to withstand a temperature of only 650 degrees (C), the sources said.

Heatshield technology is a closely guarded secret and Indian scientists at the ISRO and defence laboratories are working on improved materials for missile nosecones.

Despite the defence potential of SLV-3, sources denied that its development by the ISRO had defence objectives.

Highly placed sources, however, did not rule out placement of reconnaissance payloads in future SLV-3 missions.

CSO: 4220/7944

REPORT ON BANKING: MORE DEPOSITS, LESS BORROWING

Madras THE HINDU in English 31 May 81 p 6

[Article by Leo: "Impact of Credit Curbs"]

[Text] The banking system has been reducing its reliance on assistance from the Reserve Bank in the past few years even with a larger demand for funds and the need to observe directives of the central banking institution.

The spectacular growth in deposits and resort to the system of participation certificates have enabled scheduled commercial banks to meet the needs of all classes of borrowers and extend also liberal support to borrowing programmes of the Central and State Governments and public bodies. The necessity to comply with norms relating to the fixation of credit limits for large borrowers and the compulsion to reach targets for the grant of loans to borrowers in the priority sectors have of course had an inhibitive effect.

Less Reliance on RBI

The decline in importance of refinance facilities will be evident from the fact that on March 27, 1981 borrowing from the Reserve Bank amounted to Rs 589 crores while the net amount was only Rs 101 crores excluding shipping loans, import of capital goods, purchase of aircraft, duty drawback and refinance for regional rural banks. The outstanding amount against internal bills purchased and discounted was also negligible at Rs 3 crores and there was no refinance against food credit.

In March, 1978, the amount borrowed was lower at Rs 331 crores but net borrowing excluding the categories of loans mentioned above was Rs 237 crores while internal bills purchased and discounted accounted for Rs 117 crores and refinance against food credit for Rs 142 crores.

The spectacular rise in deposits by Rs 6,088 crores during the 12 months ended March 27, 1981 against Rs 4,743 crores in 1979-80 facilitated the expansion of credit (net) for Rs 3,733 crores as compared to Rs 3,252 crores in 1979-80. There was also a drop in borrowing from RBI by Rs 150 crores. It has not however been explained what were the factors responsible for the spurt in advances as additional assistance to the Cotton Corporation was only Rs 31 crores and to the Food Corporation against fertilizer purchases Rs 32 crores. Assistance to other sectors, rose by Rs 3,888 crores against Rs 3,315 crores.

With food credit dropping by Rs 324 crores as compared to Rs 110 crores, non-food credit was higher by Rs 3,951 crores against Rs 3,365 crores. Exclusive of participation certificates, the increase was much more pronounced at Rs 4,348 crores against Rs 3,405 crores. Investments too have been augmented to the extent of Rs 2,566 crores against Rs 1,515 crores and cash balances by Rs 598 crores against Rs 1,059 crores.

Sharp Increase in Non-Food Credit

There was obviously better management of cash balances and the shortfall in SLR also might have been overcome by many banks. It is not clear what led to the sharp increase in non-food credit as compared to 1979-80 by Rs 943 crores. The change in direction of lending and larger credit to public sector undertakings, particularly to oil refineries and Indian Oil Corporation, must have brought about the better use of available resources.

It is now being discussed in money market circles how the new policy will affect lending by banks in 1981-82. The increase in cash reserve ratio to 7 per cent from 6 per cent in two stages will, of course, result in immobilisation of funds for about Rs 450 crores in a full year.

However, as already stated, the impounding of deposits will be on a smaller scale than upto November 1980 if it is remembered that the incremental cash reserve ratio of 10 per cent lapsed from the beginning of December. Incremental credit in 1981-82 can thus be about Rs 3,500 crores, assuming that deposits grow at the annual rate of Rs 6,000 crores. This quantum of credit may not be adequate to meet the needs of all classes of borrowers unless the exceptional element in credit expansion in 1980-81 disappeared or the additions to deposits were more impressive.

With lending to the priority sectors accounting for over 37 per cent of incremental credit there will have to be a quicker return of earlier advances made available to public sector undertakings and better recovery of loans granted to small borrowers.

The banking system may not experience any squeeze until the middle of September and the money market may become extremely stringent if food credit had to expand substantially later in the year and the 1981-82 busy season also was active. If industrial production too tended to rise, a flexible policy will have to be adopted by RBI.

Changes in Cash Reserve Ratio

The cash reserve ratio has been suitably varied on earlier occasions. It was reduced to 4 per cent in December 1974 from 7 per cent in June 1974 but was increased subsequently to 5 per cent in September 1976 and later to 6 per cent in November 1976. The incremental cash reserve ratio was in operation from the middle of 1977 until it lapsed in December 1980. Since member banks will also have to make good depreciation in market value of gilt-edged securities over book cost by effecting fresh purchases, even for observing the unchanged SLR, the situation will have to be carefully watched for administering the credit policy flexibly.

LITTLE PROGRESS NOTED IN ATTRACTING PETRODOLLARS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 31 May 81 p 8

[Text] Bringing petro-dollars to India is proving to be a difficult task. It has now been realised that unless substantial changes are brought about in India's policy on repatriation of profits, and dividends and tax laws there is little scope for attracting any investment from OPEC, reports IPA.

In October last year the Government had liberalised its foreign investment policy to encourage flow of petro-dollars to India. As part of this policy it was decided that foreign investment proposals from OPEC need not be associated with transfer of technology from equity holder and that such investment could be of a portfolio nature.

The idea was that many priority areas like fertilisers, cement, petro-chemicals, paper, pulp and the like involving large financial outlays could be financed with petro-dollars. The growth of these sectors could reduce India's import independence, it was argued.

But the actual experience of negotiations with financial consortiums in the Gulf countries during the last six months has belied these hopes. Though some of the financial interests in Gulf countries have signed memorandums of understanding for financing certain projects, nothing tangible has emerged as yet.

Investors from OPEC want India to give them the same concessions as are given by some of the other developing countries of Asia like Singapore, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Taiwan and Thailand. They have said that they are not used to paying taxes in their own countries and as such want exemption from payment of taxes in India also.

This is a stipulation that India cannot afford to comply since this could upset the whole policy of foreign investment in India as investors from Western countries would demand the same facilities. As a compromise it has been suggested that investors from OPEC may be given a ten-year tax holiday. If this is not possible, a 5 year tax holiday may be given from start of commercial production under section 10-A of the Income Tax Act.

Another demand is that during the tax holiday period no tax should be leviable on dividends declared out of the profits. OPEC investors have emphasised the need for tax free dividends and interest on loans as the main incentive for inducing them to invest their funds in India.

They also want accelerated rate of depreciation to be allowed to them. They also want exemption from wealth tax and capital gains tax so that in the event of sale of assets the entire sale proceeds could be repatriated. If these proceeds could not be allowed to be repatriated in single transfer, they should be allowed to be taken out of India in installments over a period of time, the OPEC investors want.

It is now clear that unless these concessions are allowed only short term commercial loans could be forthcoming from OPEC. Since the rate of interest on these is quite high, the Finance Ministry is not in favour of going in for such loans. What it wants is soft loans or equity participation in projects for which too OPEC countries want more concessions. The implications of giving such concessions is now being examined by the Finance Ministry.

CSO: 4220/7935

RECORD SUGAR OUTPUT EXPECTED FOR NEXT YEAR

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 31 May 81 p 5

[Text] Sugarcane production in the coming season is expected to touch an all-time record of 180 million tonnes, according to preliminary estimates, an official spokesman said in New Delhi on Saturday, reports UNI.

The spokesman estimated the sugar production during the next sugar year starting from 1 October at 6.5 million tonnes, another record.

The highest sugarcane production till now was 177 million tonnes in 1977-78. During the current sugar year, the production was 152 million tonnes.

The spokesman said sugar production during the current year till the end of this month would be around 5.05 million tonnes, when the sugar factories usually close.

But the factories in the South, mainly in Tamilnadu, would have a second season between July and September, when it was expected to produce at least 0.15 million tonnes of sugar.

The spokesman said there would be no problem of availability of sugar till November, when the new season would be in full swing. The carry-over stocks to the next sugar year was estimated at seven to eight lakh tonnes.

Regarding export of sugar, the spokesman said India had only exported about 60,000 tonnes in 1981. But at present all sugar exports have been banned.

During the recent meeting of the International Sugar Organisation at London, India had made a special plea that its failure to export sugar, according to the quota allotted, should be condoned because of circumstances beyond the country's control. Drought in large areas of the country had affected the sugarcane crop. The production in 1978-79 had been only about 127 million tonnes.

The spokesman said the executive committee of the Organisation had accepted India's plea. He hoped that when export quotas were fixed next year, India may get its legitimate quota.

CSO: 4220/7935

BRIEFS

LOAN FROM BELGIUM--Belgium will give India a fresh credit of 350 million francs (about Rs eight crores). An agreement to this effect was signed in Brussels on 26 May by the representatives of the two countries, reports UNI quoting official sources. Mr P.K. Dave, India's ambassador to Belgium who signed the agreement for the country, said on this occasion that there was need to diversify and increase India's exports to Belgium. India was currently facing a difficult balance of payment situation, and therefore needed an increase in external assistance, particularly "in the form of quick utilising non-project aid." Belgian Foreign Trade Minister R. Urbain, who signed for his country, said that the Indo-Belgian Joint Commission meeting at New Delhi in November this year would help promote trade cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 29 May 81 p 10]

FORMER MINISTER DIES--Mangalore, May 29--Mr T.A. Pai, former Union minister, died at Manipal at 1.30 a.m. today. He had earlier suffered a massive heart attack and was admitted to the Kasturba Medical Hospital around midnight. He was 59. South Kanara district was plunged in shock and gloom on hearing about Mr Pai's death early this morning. The district leadership will face a vacuum in his demise. Mr Pai played a significant role in building up Syndicate Bank having served it in the capacity of deputy general manager and general manager for over 24 years up to 1967 when he became its chairman and managing director. Mr Pai is survived by his wife, Mrs Vasanthi Pai. Manipal (UNI): The mortal remains of Mr Pai were consigned to the flames here on Friday evening. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 30 May 81 p 1]

AMBASSADOR TO SAUDI ARABIA--Bombay, May 29--Mr T.T.P. Abdullah, ambassador-designate to Saudi Arabia, sees great scope for strengthening ties between India and Saudi Arabia in the economic, cultural and educational fields. Speaking at a function held by Mohamed Haji Saboo Sidick Musafirkhana Trust to felicitate him on his appointment, for the second time Mr Abdullah pointed out that Saudi Arabia had made rapid progress during the last two decades and was perhaps the stablest of the Islamic countries. Mr A.K. Hafizka, who presided, praised Mr Abdullah's earlier services as ambassador to Saudi Arabia during 1969-73. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 30 May 81 p 6]

SAHA INSTITUTE DIRECTOR--Calcutta University Council, at its meeting on Friday, approved the unanimous recommendation of the selection committee to appoint Mr Manoj Kanti Banerjee, professor of Physics, University of Maryland, USA, the

director of the Saha Institute of Nuclear physics. The selection committee comprised, among others, representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Physical Laboratory, Calcutta University and the Centre. Mr R.K. Poddar, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta, University, was the chairman of the selection committee. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 30 May 81 p 1]

SUSPENDED CPI MEMBERS--Three suspended members of the CPI's Calcutta District Secretariat, Mr Gour Goswami, Mr Jyotirmoy Gupta and Mr Sankarsan Roy Chowdhury said at a Press conference on Friday that they would shortly call a convention to raise the banner of a "bigger revolt" against the CPI leadership's "opportunistic alliance" with the CPI(M). Mr Dange, the former party chairman, will be invited to the convention. Mr Goswami claims that about 40% to 60% active members in each district are now expressing their opposition to Mr Dange's expulsion by the national council by holding meetings and demonstrations or by keeping aloof from party work. Such district conventions have already been held in Calcutta, Howrah Nadia, Jalpaiguri and Malda. Asked whether they would join the All-India Communist Party, Mr Goswami said that since Mr Dange was going to be the AICP general secretary, they would overcome their initial reservations and join that party. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 30 May 81 p 3]

RAJASTHAN DROUGHT--Jaipur, May 29--More than 15 million people are reeling under severe drought and scarcity conditions in Rajasthan for the second consecutive year. In all 21,365 villages in 157 tehsils in 26 districts have been declared "famine-affected," by the State Government. About three lakh head of cattle along with their owners have so far migrated from Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Pali, Jalore, Sirohi and Ajmer districts to other areas. A large number of people have also migrated, according to reports. At least 12,000 villages in the State are facing acute drinking water problem. According to an official spokesman, although 168 tankers had already been deployed to transport drinking water to the drought-hit villages, more tankers were required to meet this challenge. It had requested the Army to deploy its spare tankers to supplement the administration's efforts in rushing drinking water to remote villages the spokesman said.--PTI. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 30 May 81 p 7]

INDO-BULGARIAN SCIENCE PACT--Sofia, May 29 (UNI)--A protocol and a programme of scientific-technical cooperation in 1981-82 were signed at the seventh commission on scientific and technical cooperation between Bulgaria and India which ended here yesterday, reports TASS. The programme provides for expanded cooperation of Bulgarian and Indian scientists in the field of fundamental research. Joint studies will also be made in metallurgy, power generation and machine building. Cooperation in agriculture and food industry will be further expanded, TASS said. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 30 May 81 p 3]

GENERAL VAS RETIRES--Calcutta, May 30--Lieutenant-General Eric Alexander Vas, PVSM, who retired today as GOC-in-C, Eastern Command, after 39 years of distinguished service in the Indian Army, was given a ceremonial guard of honour at the command headquarters in the morning and then pulled in an open jeep by the command officers to the east gate in the midst of touching scenes. His successor, Lieutenant-general A.S. Vaidya takes over on Monday General Vas left for Pune in the afternoon where he is settling down. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 31 May 81 p 14]

DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADER--Pondicherry, May 30 (PTI)--President of the newly formed Democratic Party Chandrajit Yadav said today that his party would like to join hands with CPI-M, Congress-U and like-minded parties who believe in secularism to organise a powerful national movement to deal with the problems facing the country. Mr Yadav, who is on a tour of South India, told newsmen here that there would be a revolution in the country, if the Government did not take effective steps to tackle the problems of mounting unrest among the youth, stemming from unemployment. A refixing of economic priority aimed at providing jobs for the youth and other avenues of livelihood were urgently needed, he added. The centre's attitude towards the non-Congress-I Governments, he said, was a "dangerous" trend which would weaken the country's democratic traditions. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 31 May 81 p 5]

MUSLIM YOUTH MEETING--A Muslim youth convention will be held in the Capital on 2, 3 and 4 October this year, to chalk out a plan of action to involve Muslims in national reconstruction, according to the convener Jawed Habib. Addressing newsmen on Friday, Mr Habib said the convention, after its Delhi meeting proposed to set up a Muslim development centre, a platform for the minority community which till now had been a victim of ignorance economic deprivation and lack of social awareness. A steering committee of the convention had already worked out a set of objectives, Mr Habib said which included improving awareness of communal tension, popularising Urdu and providing Muslims with better educational opportunities. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 31 May 81 p 5]

UTTAR PRADESH CONGRESS-U--Lucknow, May 30 (PTI)--The newly-elected members of Uttar Pradesh Congress-U today unanimously re-elected Mr Shyam Dhar Misra as president for another two years term. Mr Misra told newsmen that the meeting was attended by 563 newly-elected members of the UPCC. Asked whether he would withdraw his party nominee Bhim Singh contesting the Lok Sabha election from Amethi to avoid split of opposition votes, Mr Misra said he would send an observer from here to study the prospects of his party nominee there. He, however, said the candidature of Mr Bhim Singh had been approved by the Central party and so it was for them to take a decision in that regard. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 31 May 81 p 7]

INCREASED COAL OUTPUT--Simla, May 31 (PTI)--The coal production in the country would rise to about 122 million tonnes during 1981-82 against 104 million tonnes during 1980-81, the Union minister of state for energy, Mr Vikram Mahajan, said today. He told newsmen here that the coal shortage at some parts of the country was mainly due to transport bottlenecks. On power situation in the country, Mr Mahajan said the government had planned a massive investment to increase power generation from the present 32,000 mw. to one lakh mw. by the turn of the century. Besides, he said, Japan, one Arab country, Soviet Union, the World Bank had shown interest in providing financial assistance for some power projects in the country. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Jun 81 p 10]

ARUNACHAL LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR--Itanagar, May 31 (UNI)--The Arunachal Pradesh Lt.-governor, Mr R.N. Haldipur, has resigned from the governorship, according to well-informed political sources here. He has decided to leave office early

in June. Mr Haldipur submitted his resignation to the President, the Sanjiva Reddy, on May 4 and was now awaiting clearance from the Centre, the sources said. Officials at Raj Niwas, when contacted, refused to discuss the matter. However, an official source confirmed that Mr Haldipur had resigned. He said Mr Haldipur was facing opposition from a section of the people in his attempt to curb the waste of money in the implementation of various development projects in the Union territory. The sources stated that Mr Haldipur had discussed the matter with Mr Sanjiva Reddy during the President's brief visit to this capital town on May 24. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Jun 81 p 9]

DEFECTION FROM CONGRESS-U--Aurangabad, May 31--A former Union minister, Mr Tukaram Shringare, has resigned from the Congress(U). The resignation indicates that the Marathwada region, too, may toe the line of western and southern Maharashtra, which have welcomed Mr Y.B. Chavan's resigning from the Congress(U). A former zilla parishad president, Mr Namdeorao Patil, has said that he supported Mr Chavan's decision. However, an office-bearer of Maharashtra Pradesh Congress(U) Committee, Mr Ankushrao Tope, feels that the former chief minister, Mr Sharad Pawar, may not join the Congress(I). However, he may do it "only to honour his mentor" (Mr Chavan), Mr Tope claims that Mr Chavan's actions are "harming the opposition parties." One of the vociferous MLAs, Mr Raibhan Jadhav, would like to remain with the Congress(U). However, he wants his party to take a clear-cut decision on Mr Chavan's action. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Jun 81 p 9]

AMBASSADOR-DESIGNATE KILLED--New Delhi, May 31--Mr Ravi Tandon, India's Ambassador to Spain, was killed in a glider crash, minutes after he had taken off from Safdarjung aerodrome this afternoon. Mr Tandon (48) was flying a single-seater which crashed in an open field near Ashoka Hotel. Mr Tandon, who was till recently India's High Commissioner in Zambia, was an experienced flier. He had got his flying licence in 1965. Civil aviation experts visited the accident spot for investigation. The cause of the accident is not yet known--PTI. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 1 Jun 81 p 1]

NEW AICP MEMBERS--Assistant Secretary of the CPI's Delhi District Council Vijay Kataria has Resigned from the primary membership of the party along with 50 party members to join the All-India Communist Party. In a statement on Sunday, he charged that a strong and organised caucus dominating the CPI leadership has chosen a suicidal political line" of collaboration with rightist forces and formation of an "unholy alliance" with CP-M Akali Dal, Lok Dal, ALDMK, Congress-U. He said the CPI leaders, instead of building working class and anti-imperialist struggles had forgotten the "main task" of completing the national democratic revolution. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 1 Jun 81 p 10]

FOREIGN COLLABORATION AGREEMENTS--New Delhi, June 1--The Union government approved 525 foreign collaborations in 1980-81 against 289 in the previous financial year. These collaborations involve 30 countries. As many as 128 agreements were signed with the U.S., 106 with the U.K., 95 with the FRG and 38 with Switzerland. The other countries with which such agreements were signed included Australia (2), Austria (6), Bulgaria (1), Canada (1), Czechoslovakia (2), Denmark (7), Finland (4), France (27), East Germany (4), Hong Kong (2), Hungary (2),

Netherlands (11), Italy (2), Japan (32), Norway (3), Poland (3), Portugal (1), Spain (2), Sweden (11), Soviet Union (5) and Yugoslavia (3). The largest number of collaborations were in the field of industrial machinery followed by electrical industry and automobile and auto ancillary industries. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 2 Jun 81 p 14]

BANARAS HINDU VICE CHANCELLOR--New Delhi, June 1--The President, as visitor of Banaras Hindu University, today appointed Dr Surinder Singh, at present Professor of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, USA, as its Vice-Chancellor. He will hold office for three years. Dr Surinder Singh replaces Dr Hari Narain, an eminent scientist. Elder brother of the Governor of Karnataka, Dr Hari Narain was formerly the Director of the National Geophysics Institute, Hyderabad. Dr Hari Narain had to retire from BHU on a stormy note. He had closed the university prematurely for the summer vacation following a clash between the medical and non-medical students in the campus and storming of the Vice-Chancellor's residence within the campus. The appointment of 49-year-old Dr Singh appeared to have been made from a panel unlike that of the Vice-Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University, Dr Y. Nayudamma, who was a personal choice of the Prime Minister. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 2 Jun 81 p 9]

CSO: 4220/7948

LISBON PEOPLE'S COURT TO TRY INDONESIA'S CRIMES IN EAST TIMOR

Jury Selection Confirmed

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Jun 81 p 10

[Text] On Friday, in the capital of Portugal, the Permanent People's Court will commence trial of Indonesia for crimes committed in East Timor, which it occupies illegally.

ANOP [Portuguese News Agency] reports that Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome e Principe and Mozambique will participate in the proceedings of the tribunal. Mozambique will be represented by a delegation led by Aires do Amaral, chief justice of the Nampula Provincial People's Court.

A spokesman of the Commission on the Rights of the Maubere People told ANOP that Diogenes Boavida, Fidelis Almada and Celestino da Costa, justice ministers, respectively of Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome e Principe, will lead their countries' delegations.

The Permanent People's Court will meet in a Lisbon hotel on Friday, Saturday and Sunday to hear the complaint of FRETILIN, which will be represented by Mario Alkatiri, Maubere minister of foreign affairs. Indonesia will be unofficially defended by U.S. jurist Michael Chamberlain.

The verdict should be made public in a press conference on 23 June.

The spokesman for the Commission on the Rights of the Maubere People also told ANOP that the constitution of the jury which will judge the Indonesian crimes has already been confirmed.

The jury will be chaired by Francois Rigaux, professor of international law at the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium.

Vice chairmen will be Ruth First, who works as an investigator for the African Studies Center of the UEM [Eduardo Mondlane University], and Armando Uribe, Chilean ambassador to Beijing at the time of the Salvador Allende government.

The other members of the jury are Edmond Jouve, French jurist, Ernest Utrecht, professor of international law in Holland and one of the leaders of the Indonesian

opposition, French attorney Leo Matarasso, Raim Panikkar, and American specialist in oriental religions, Swiss deputy Richard Paumlin, Italian magistrate Saalvatore Senese, Vicente Navarro, U.S. specialist in preventive medicine, and Harvey Cox, of the United States, a Protestant theologian and writer.

Timor Issue Reopened

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jun 81 p 10

[Report by Migueis Lopes Junior]

[Text] In Lisbon, still staggered by a heat wave that has sent thermometers to the highest readings recorded in 125 years, today marks the beginning of the trial the East Timor suit, an issue which, conversely, has recently grown cold because of the "inattention" of the international news media.

At 2100 hours local time (2200 hours in Maputo), the Indonesian regime will be in the dock of the Permanent People's Court.

The drama of the small Southeast Asian territory, a bloodier scenario than other conflicts given more coverage in the world press, has been described by O JORNAL here as the "silent Vietnam."

In fact, it is estimated that about a third of the population of the island's eastern zone has already been massacred by the Indonesian troops since 26 November 1974, when FRETILIN "dared" to proclaim the Maubere people's right to independence.

The main purpose of this "judgment," then, it to bring attention, in terms of the rights of peoples, to the genocide perpetrated in the territory by the Suharto regime and to "arouse" the memory and conscience of international public opinion.

The "People's Court" is a direct descendant of the famous "Russel Tribunal," and was instituted with that designation on 4 July 1978, in Algiers.

Its ranks include personalities from all over the world, selected for their contributions in the defense of human rights.

Such names as the South American author Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Brazilian Paulo Freire and U.S. linguist Noam Chomsky are found on the panel of jurors of the court.

There are also five Nobel prize winners, including Ireland's Sean McBride and Argentine Adolfo Peres Esquivel, recipient of the Nobel peace prize for this year.

The jury for this session, which will be held through Sunday in the Portuguese capital, comprises 11 persons, including the South African militant Ruth Frost, currently director of research at the Center for African Studies at the UEM in Maputo.

Maj Melo Antunes, of Portugal, who was a juror in a previous trial pertaining to Afghanistan, will not be a participant in this session.

Various depositions and testimony from politicians, journalists and Timorese refugees will be presented to the court in the course of its three working sessions.

Today's session began with an address from the court.

This was followed by a deposition of the General Secretariat and a FRETILIN appeal to the international community, read by Mari Alkatiri.

Last to speak at the opening session was Portuguese journalist Adelino Gomes, who referred to his coverage of events in East Timor between 29 September and 26 December 1975.

The court will also hear the deposition of Diogenes Boavida, justice minister of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Angolan minister will draw a parallel between the South African invasion of Angola and Indonesia's invasion of East Timor. In his opinion, both were conducted with prior approval from Washington.

It is noted that the Mozambican and Angolan delegations are the only ones at the government level present at the court proceedings.

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CSO: 4728/31

'HINDU' INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT JAYEWARDENE

Madras THE HINDU in English 30 May 81 p 8

[Interview with Mr Junius Richard Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, head of the State and Government, by S. Parthasarathi: "Jayewardene Working Out A Solution on the Stateless"]

[Text] Long active in Sri Lankan politics, Mr Junius Richard Jayewardene, President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Head of the State and Government, rebuilt the United National Party in the early 1970s and led it to a thumping victory in 1977.

The about-turn in economic policy initiated by his centrist, free enterprise-oriented party has been accompanied by changes in the style and manner of government and by far-reaching economic changes involving a complete break from the restrictive policies of the past and creation of opportunities for enterprise and initiative.

In defence of his economic and other policies, President Jayewardene replied to questions in an exclusive interview to THE HINDU. A great friend of India, he says he is on way to settling the question of Indian-origin people in the Island once and for all, thus eliminating the problem of stateless persons.

Question: Will not the move of Sri Lanka to provide all kinds of facilities to the American navy in the Island's strategically-located ports introduce superpower rivalry into the peaceful Indian Ocean region? Is this not a policy directly at variance with neighbour India's policy?

Answer: We are doing nothing of the kind. Of course, we are allowing warships of all countries, not necessarily the United States, to call at our ports and avail themselves of certain facilities--bunkering, oil, water, etc., Bangladesh ships were here recently, Indian, Soviet and Australian naval vessels were here too. I want to make it clear that my Government is not allowing and will not allow, the "rest and recreation facility" which has a sinister connotation, to any navy. In fact, many nations are after us for this kind of facility. But our policy is clear.

ASEAN Membership

Q: Is Sri Lanka becoming a member of ASEAN?

A: Yes, we are applying for regular membership of ASEAN.

Q: How soon do you expect to have your application cleared and approved by the members of the grouping?

A: I do not know how soon that will happen. I can't understand objections to our move. In fact, when ASEAN was formed we were invited to join the grouping and the communique was kept open for 24 hours for us. We did not apply. At that time, perhaps, there were certain political overtones. But now ASEAN is purely an economic organisation. Of course, members of ASEAN may have different views on several international issues. But then, members of any organisation, the UN for instance, do have different views on various matters.

Citizenship

Q: The problem of Indian-origin people has still not been settled. 1981 is supposed to be the terminal year for the settlement of these hapless people one way or the other. Your comments?

A: I read your paper's editorial on the subject. It does not quite reflect the true position. It is not correct to blame it all on Sri Lanka. There is delay on both sides. Many Indians having got Indian citizenship do not want to go back to India perhaps because conditions here are good. In a family, three or four persons work in the plantations making a total of Rs 2,000 a month.

Q: How do you deal with this problem?

A: We do not want to harass these people. You must be knowing that the previous Government of Sri Lanka when it took over the estates tormented these unfortunate people and many of them were begging on the streets and their women were raped. Such things will never happen in my regime.

We are trying to formulate some proposals for settling this question once and for all. But then your Government does not want to compel people who had opted for Indian citizenship to come and settle down in India.

Q: The Indo-Sri Lankan accord does not provide for compulsion!

A: Yes; we are therefore striving for a new agreement under which each Government will take a certain number of these people, without any nuances, within a time frame so that there will be no stateless persons in the Island. A Committee of officials is working out details of such a scheme. The Government of India has been approached in this regard.

Economic Priorities

Q: Now in regard to economic affairs, there is a criticism that priorities are misplaced. Your Government which seems to be in hell of a lot of hurry has got into all kinds of problems. Am I right?

A: You are partly right. We are certainly in a hurry to develop. The trouble is that our people are in a greater hurry and the Opposition is in still greater hurry. We have to keep pace with these sentiments.

One particular difficulty we face is that we have been spending too much and naturally our budget has got out of gear. We have not got enough trained personnel to see our projects through.

Q: How do you deal with this problem?

A: I am not alarmed at the budget gap. We get a lot of help from the World Bank.

Q: Does not too much dependence on World Bank and international agencies mean heeding their directives?

A. The World Bank has no doubt advised us on certain measures which we have adopted for the improvement of our economy. We are not faring too bad at all. The budget gap is being reduced to a level which we can conveniently manage.

Expenditure Cut

Q: Are you thinking of a system of reordered priorities to stave off your difficulties?

A: Yes, in terms of cutting down some investment all round. We are introducing a 25 per cent cut on expenditure incurred by all Ministries and an additional 10 per cent cut on expenditure of Ministries which spend most. For instance, the Mahaveli Ministry will have to do with a 35 per cent cut.

Q: You must be aware that there is galloping inflation in your country. Unofficial figures put it at about 40 per cent while officially it is under 30 per cent. What are your plans to keep it in check?

A: Inflation is admittedly high but the high prices should not be linked with inflation. We will discuss prices a little later.

My method of dealing with inflation which is worldwide is to create opportunities for employment and development in the private sector. In the private sector, wages are quite adequate while in the public sector also, there have been three wage revisions. Employment and wages are my only answer to the problem. I am prepared to accept World Bank or other advice on measures to improve Sri Lanka's economy as long as they do not touch these two cardinal principles.

As for price rise, it is a worldwide phenomenon. If I buy flour, rice, oil, machinery, spare parts, textiles, fertilizer, raw materials, etc. at far higher prices abroad, how can I arrange to have them sold to the people at low prices? We cannot subsidise and survive. We cannot shut out international trade for the reason that articles which we have to buy abroad sell at high prices and produce all items ourselves.

Q: That takes us to the question of hostile criticism against Government cutting down rice subsidy and other welfare measures.

Subsidy, Wrong Policy

A: Subsidising everything has been a way of life here for a long, long period. That is a wrong policy. If we have to continue the old rice subsidy (to give free rice to everybody), we have to find Rs 60 billions, and Rs 100 billions if imported rice is taken into account. Which Government today can afford this colossal sum?

You should not go away with the impression that the UNP Government has cut down all welfare subsidies. They are still very much there--on fertilizer, on food stamps, on medicines, on milk food and free education (upto university level), CTB, and so on--subsidies worth Rs 10 billions. I really can't understand all this criticism.

Q: Do you envisage a time when the Tamils and Sinhalese of Sri Lanka will become one people, constituting one homogeneous community?

A: That is more than one question. The problem is that they belong to different religions and speak two different languages. There are many differences in the racial entities.

Link Language

Q: Cannot the two peoples learn both the languages?

A: Of course, they can learn both the languages. But more important than that is the need to establish English firmly in the Island as a link language. Sinhalese spoken by seven millions in Sri Lanka and Tamil spoken by 40 millions in India cannot become world languages. English cannot be done away with.

Q: Is English compulsorily taught in all schools?

A: Not yet, unfortunately. In bigger schools there is English learning facility. When we augment our teacher resources we will be introducing English compulsory learning in all schools throughout the country. Mrs Bandaranaike gave up English even as a language of study during her rule. That was a great tragedy, and we are trying to repair that long neglect.

Of course, Sinhala is the official language of the country and all people entering Government service should either be already knowing Sinhala or should learn it subsequent to joining service. Likewise, in Tamil areas, Sinhala--only knowing Sri Lankans should learn Tamil in the Northern and Eastern provinces where the language of administration is Tamil.

Q: Could you say that the Greater Colombo Economic Commission experiment is an unqualified success?

A: Yes; several units in the Investment Promotion Zone have started production and export and many more have been approved and are in various stages of construction.

Q: How long do you think these export units will have international markets in the face of protectionism practised by developed countries?

A: That is why we are not going to expand textile capacity in these zones, unless of course we come to agreement with the Americans and the Europeans. For other lines (electronic, for instance) there is no restriction.

Q: What part of UNP election promises has been fulfilled so far?

A: Ninety per cent; But they have not solved the problem; rather they have created more problems.

Corruption--Safeguards

Q: Mr President, are you aware of the criticism of waste and corruption in Government?

A: I have heard. Corruption seems to be a worldwide phenomenon like inflation. But we have many safeguards here--four commissions of enquiry sitting perpetually. As a result of the finding of the commissions, one member of Parliament has been asked to go. Often, the charges cannot be proved and sometimes they are frivolous.

Q: Do you expect the District Development Council elections (due on June 4) to attract a good turn-out?

A: Nobody--SLFP or other parties appealing for boycott or casting of blank paper--need take any credit if the turnout happens to be poor. Usually these elections do not have the same turnout or the same excitement as the general elections. The voting is not for individuals but for parties here.

Q: In the 1983 general elections, if the UNP is not returned to power again, what will happen to your Government's policies?

A: Whichever Government comes to power, it will still be my government. Under our constitution the executive power is vested in the President. If some other party has a majority in Parliament after 1983, my policies will still not be in danger of being discontinued. If Parliament comes in the way, I can dissolve it as can the French President. Further, the proportional representation principle has made amendment of the constitution virtually impossible.

CSO: 4220/7929

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July 23, 1981